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THE WIDOW'S MIGHT.

The widow sat in sombre garb
And eke with downcast eyes,
And they that pitying lingered near
Full oft, alas, were forced to hear
The widow's doleful sighs.

The widow's chin was dimpled, and
The widow's face was fair,
And though she thought her lot so hard
Her pallid brow was still unmarred
By marks of age or care.

One who in former years had held
Her in his arms and then,
Wronged by the gossips, went away,
Sat by the widow's side one day
And saw her weep again.

He took her hand in his and tried
To give her hope—that night
He, musing, looked up at the stars
And heard the clang of passing cars,
And had the widow's "might."
—Chicago Record-Herald.

HER QUESTION.

A Man and a Maid, just these and no more, were comfortably seated one night with closed door.
Spring flowers were budding, the trees all in bloom, declaring that winter had gone to its tomb.
Sweet voices came out of the fast growing grass, light fairies to tell how it all came to pass;
That for days they were sleeping and now were awake with eyes brightly shining and ready to shake
The dewdrops that hampered and hindered their work, for bringing out flowers no fairy will shirk.
The chill was all gone, but the door remained closed while the Man and the Maid on learned questions deposed.
There was gossip, society, the church and such things, and even a reference to gold wedding rings.
Their friends and the weather came in for a share, when the Man slowly rose and quitted his chair.
'Twas done in a second, the face of the Maid showed blushes and anger like sunshine and shade.
She lifted her kerchief, dainty and white, touched lightly the red lips, hid them from sight.
"What, wiping away the all I can give? You rob me of that for which I but live?"
With face now demure and eyes on the floor, the Maid smiled and asked: "Doesn't it make room for more?"
—Cleveland Leader.

PRAYING FOR RAIN.

When all was fair and all was good,
Man viewed his waving fields with pride,
And boasted how he understood,
And how his way should be the guide.
His systems he declared were wise,
And worked in union and accord.
He never, while he held the prize,
Took time to say: "I thank thee, Lord."

The mill, the mart, the countryside,
The fruits of toil from sea to line,
He gazed upon with swelling pride,
And cried aloud: "This work is mine!"
He thought not of the primal cause,
All higher helpings he eschewed,
And never thought it well to pause
And bow his head in gratitude.

But now he swelters in the heat,
And sees the changes of the scene,
And oft will gaspingly repeat:
"I wonder what the Lord can mean!"
He shudders at his shrinking purse,
Bewails his dying fields of grain,
Chokes back the ever-rising curse—
And prays the Lord to send him rain.

"God send us rain!" he supplicates,
"The thirsting of the land to slake,
The crop for moisture waits and waits
And rain is something I can't make!"
And God must smile at such a time,
And pity, too, the feeble folk,
In every land and every clime
Vain man is such a sorry joke.
—Baltimore American.

Apple Crop More Valuable Than Cotton

Chicago Record-Herald.

How little we hear of the value of the apple crop, and yet on an average yield it is worth more than the average cotton crop. Of the great cereal crops only corn exceeds it in value year after year. Only occasionally and in exceptional years is wheat worth more.

According to The Independent the American apple crop for 1900 aggregated 215,000,000 barrels, being worth at an average price of $2 per barrel the enormous aggregate of $430,000,000.

Compare these figures with the following:

	Value.
Corn crop of 1899	$829,210,110
Hay crop of 1899	411,926,187
Wheat crop of 1899	319,545,269
Cotton crop of 1898	305,467,041
Oats crop of 1899	198,167,975

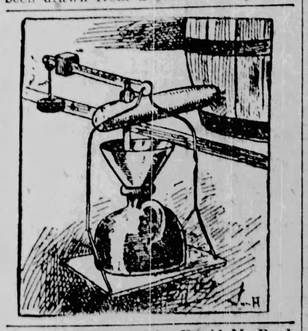
In the case of most of these farm products the yield and its value from year to year is pretty accurately approximated. But the estimate of The Independent for obvious reasons may be millions of barrels out. No man or bureau knows what part of the apple crop is marketed and what utilized on the premises. Millions of barrels go into the production of cider, vinegar, jellies and preserves. Other millions go to the production of the best pie that mothers ever made—to say nothing of "apple sass."

Then think of the countless barrels that are needed to stock up the universal apple stand. One industrious "Apple Mary" disposes of fifty barrels in a city block yearly in her daily pilgrimages. Millions of bushels are stolen every year from the trees that stretch their heavily laden branches temptingly out over the highways of the land.

No statistics can do justice to the yield, monetary value or dietetic worth of the American apple. As the strawberry is the best berry so the apple, in spite of the part it played in Adam's fall, is the best fruit known to man. It is the king of American fruits.

AUTOMATIC FAUCET THAT WEIGHS LIQUIDS

A simple and very effective contrivance is described as follows by the Scientific American: To provide a means for automatically closing a faucet or tap when a predetermined quantity of liquid has been drawn from a cask is the purpose



of a device invented by David M. Bredin, of Pictou, Canada. On the spigot a scale-beam is fulcrumed, the shorter arm of which supports a platform for the vessel to be filled, and the longer arm of which can be shifted—Chicago Record-Herald.

BOER JOKE ON THE BRITISH---OFFICIAL FICTION IS TURNED TO RIDICULE

When the people of Johannesburg awoke the other morning they were much surprised to hear that the ubiquitous De Wet had been captured, and the more sceptical among them were inclined to doubt it until their eyes fell upon a large poster, which, by order of the British government, had been placed where all could see it, and which announced in the plainest language that the Boer commander was at last a prisoner in the hands of the British.

Even then the report was not believed by the Boer sympathizers in Johannesburg, and, as they soon convinced themselves that it was utterly false—one of the usual British fakes—they resolved to nullify in some way the effect of the mendacious poster. How they went to work has not yet been revealed, but it is a fact that three days after this poster appeared the lines on it announcing De Wet's capture were covered by another poster, which announced that the British army was greatly in need of recruits, and would welcome with open arms any who cared to apply.

That it was some daring Boer patriot who obliterated the lie about De Wet in this fashion and at the same time cast a slur on the British army by showing its need of recruits is the general opinion in Johannesburg, but as the British officers are preserving a strict silence on the subject, it is doubtful if the truth will ever be known.—New York Herald.

His Orderly Roommate.

"The other morning, as I came home at about 2 o'clock—now please do not interrupt me," said a rounder as he nodded to the bartender to "fill up" again. "I want to say that if you think I was under the influence, you ought to have seen my room-mate. He was lying on the lawn in front of our boarding house. His head was resting cosily on a stone step, and his coat, vest and pantaloons were on the porch. My room-mate is orderly in everything, and a sober man could not have folded his pantaloons and coat with greater care. When I retire, I am never known to arrange my clothes as his were on the porch.

"Well, of course, I tried to awaken him and get him into his room. After pulling and shaking him until I was wet with perspiration as if I had taken a jump into the river, Harry sat up and looked at me with a disgusted expression on his face. Finally he did manage to stutter out:

"'Say, Bill, what are you coming in at this time of night for—waking up everybody in the house? Don't you know that there are people in the next room who want to sleep?'

"'Oh, it is only a few in a lifetime with my room-mate, but when he does break away, depend upon him to bring home a picturesque load."

MACLAY'S CHARGES AGAINST ADMIRAL SCHLEY

The personnel of the board of inquiry, to investigate the charges made by Maclay against Rear Admiral Schley in the third volume of his History of the United States Navy, is most satisfying. Admiral Dewey possesses the confidence and esteem of the American people. The two other members of the board, Rear Admirals Kimberly and Benham, both being on the retired list before the Spanish war, are beyond all suspicion of being influenced by the navy department, which is accused by Schley's sympathizers of being opposed to him. Dewey was on the other side of the globe during the entire war. The findings of that board will be accepted by the American people as final.

This board will not meet until September. It is too early to state exactly what the scope of its investigation will be, but it will undoubtedly cover the points named by Rear Admiral Schley himself in a letter to Senator Hale, chairman of the senate committee on naval affairs, Feb. 18, 1899, in which the admiral divided the criticisms against himself as follows:

1. The alleged delay off Cienfuegos, Cuba.
2. The alleged slow progress toward Santiago de Cuba from Cienfuegos.
3. The retrograde movements on the 26th and 27th of May (this refers to the turning of the fleet from Santiago toward Key West).
4. The battle of Santiago and the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

With regard to the first, the statement made recently by Admiral Robley D. Evans, who was then a captain, throws new light upon it, and makes him a star witness. He stated that every captain of the flying squadron, except Cook, the commander of Schley's flagship, had been notified of an arrangement of signals to be exchanged with Cuban insurgents ashore, through which knowledge of the enemy's movements could be obtained, and that Schley did not know what these signals meant when they were displayed by the insurgents near Cienfuegos until Commander McCalla arrived in the Marblehead and told him of them and received permission to communicate, and learned that Cervera was not there.

As to the second and third, no answer has been made to them, at least so far as the public is concerned. As to the fourth, it refers to the famous "loop" made by the Brooklyn in going into action, and by the orders of Schley himself. At the head of this article is given a copy of the official map prepared by the navy department, from the official reports of the commanding officers who took part in the battle off Santiago. As the Spanish fleet came out of the harbor under a full head of steam the Brooklyn started ahead at a speed of twelve knots, the guns of the

THE FAMOUS "LOOP" OF THE BROOKLYN AT SANTIAGO.

that of the battle ships.

In describing the Brooklyn's manoeuvre, Mr. Maclay, in his history of the navy, says: "In Cervera's plan of sortie the gallant Spanish admiral had determined to sacrifice himself and ship in action, singlehanded, with the speediest American warship, in order that the remaining part of his squadron might escape. Cervera nobly threw down the gauntlet; Schley cravenly declined to pick it up.

"Schley's contribution to naval strategy, as too plainly shown by his conduct throughout this campaign, was 'avoid your enemy as long as possible and if he makes for you, run.'"

In the map B is the Brooklyn, A the Iowa, G the Gloucester, C the Colon, O the Oquendo and V the Viscaya. T on the line near the shore is the Teresa, and represents the position of that ship when the Brooklyn turned. T on the outside line stands for Texas, which the Brooklyn nearly ran down.

It was stated at the time that when Schley gave the order to port the helm, an officer on the bridge with him, believing it an error, asked if he did not mean starboard instead of port—saying there was danger of collision with the Texas. To this Schley replied, "To h—l with the Texas! Let her look after herself!" As it was, a collision was narrowly averted. This is part of the basis of Maclay's charge of cowardice.

Per contra, the Spanish official report of the battle shows "that the attack of the Spanish squadron was soon concentrated on the armorless Brooklyn as to necessitate a line of action on the part of her commander differing from that of the other captains." So competent an authority as the Army and Navy Journal read the Spanish report to this effect: "The report of Cervera and his captains make it perfectly apparent that Schley at least thwarted the main purpose of their attack, which was to disable the Brooklyn, so that they could escape."

FRANCE'S NEW LAW AND THE VATICAN

The new "law of associations," which has recently been enacted in France, is extremely drastic. Though extremely general in its terms, it is directed against the monastic orders of the Catholic church, of both sexes. The Messenger of the Sacred Heart, a Catholic monthly published in New York, says there are in France 100 different congregations of men, with a membership of 35,000, living in 874 communities; and about 373 congregations of women, numbering about 135,000, residing in 2,883 communities. All these will come under the ban of the new law. These 3,757 communities have charge of about 18,000 establishments—schools, hospitals, asylums and reformatories.

The assigned reasons which have actuated the legislative assembly of a Roman Catholic nation like France to enact a law which means the suppression of all these orders and associations in that country, are three, viz: The excessive wealth of these congregations; their usurpation of duties of the secular clergy; and their revolutionary tendencies.

As to the first, it is claimed that the property owned by them in France is valued at one milliard of francs—1,000 millions—equivalent, in round numbers, to $200,000,000. Their holdings are also alleged to be increasing steadily and rapidly. The map at the head of this article shows the increase since 1880—twenty years ago. In each "department" of the country on the map are two figures—one a small shaded block, the other a larger black one. The smaller show the amount of real estate held in 1880; the larger black ones show the amount now held.

The assumption by the members of the religious orders of the duties of the secular clergy, and the revolutionary tendency of the orders, really form but one count in the indictment. All these orders are foreign in their control. The headquarters of all of them are in Rome, except that of the Jesuits, which is in Florence. These orders are all hostile to the French republic. They desire a monarchy, with a Catholic king. Ever since the establishment of the French republic, a struggle has been going on between the government and the extreme party in the church of Rome. These religious orders have been the leaders in this—especially the Assumptionists, who are the most obnoxious of all in governmental eyes.

The newly-enacted law of associations is a very carefully drawn document. It defines association to be "the agreement by which two or more persons unite their knowledge or activity for some other object than pecuniary profit." Next it declares that every association founded for a cause or an end which is illicit, contrary to law and order, to morality or to national unity and to the form of government of the republic, is null and void.

Articles 3 and 4 are important. The first declares that every member of an association is free to withdraw from it, notwithstanding any regulation to the contrary, while the second most minutely and rigidly provides for the making public of every contract of association, the situation of its establishments, and the names, professions and residences of those who are charged with its administration and direction. Heavy fines are imposed for violation, to be doubled in case of a second offense.

Of the remainder of this long statute, the following are the most important articles:

Art. 11.—Associations between Frenchmen and foreigners cannot be formed without the previous authorization of a decree issued by the Council of State.

It is forbidden to form without an authorization given by a law which shall determine the conditions of their workings:

1st. Associations between Frenchmen, whose centre or direction will be foreign, or which shall be in the hands of foreigners.

2d. Associations whose members live in common.

Art. 12.—Every association coming under the provisions of Article 11 and formed without authorization shall be declared illegal.

The effect of these articles is to render illegal all these religious orders. The mode of procedure is set forth in the following article:

Art. 14.—The associations which exist at the time of the promulgation of the present law, and which have not been previously authorized or recognized, shall, within the space of six months, prove that they have used proper diligence to conform to these regulations.

Moreover, the association described in the categories given under article 11 shall be considered as dissolved, if within six months, they have not adduced the authorization required by said article.

The amounts belonging to members of the association before its formation, or which shall have come to them since, but only in line of direct succession shall be restored to them.

Amounts acquired by gifts can be claimed by the givers, their heirs or those who have any claim on them; and by the heirs or rightful claimants of any testator within the space of a year after the publication in the Official Journal of the decree of dissolution, or of the act of voluntary dissolution of the association.

After that time the property shall accrue to the state as well as the surplus of the money invested, and shall be assigned to the establishing of a Workingman's Pension Fund.

Up to the time of the complete operation of said Workingman's Pension Fund, the increment of moneys accruing to the state shall be assigned to the budget of deposits and consignments.

The feeling in France, among the supporters of the republic, against these religious orders, is a parallel to that among the Filipinos against the Friars, and to that among the young and progressive element in Mexico against the religious orders especially the Jesuits. In Mexico, the demand is that the property of these orders shall be confiscated by the government, and be used to liquidate the national debt. In France, whatever gifts have been made to the associations may be claimed within one year by the donors or their heirs. After that, the property all goes to the fund for workingmen's pensions.

It does not seem to an American that the dissolution of these religious orders is a blow at the church, but Pope Leo takes that ground. In a long letter to the superiors of these orders in France, he says:

No one is ignorant of the fact that the religious orders of both sexes form a chosen body in the City of God; that they represent particularly the spirit and the mortifications of Jesus Christ; that by the practice of the evangelical counsels they tend to carry Christian life to the summit of perfection, and that in a multitude of ways they powerfully second the action of the church. Hence it is not astonishing that to-day as in other times, under other iniquitous forms, the City of the World rises against them, and chiefly those men who by a sacrilegious compact are most intimately united and most servilely bound to him who is prince of this world.

It is clear that they consider the dissolution and extinction of religious orders as a successful manoeuvre in the furtherance of their deep-laid designs of driving the Catholic nation into the ways of apostasy, and alienation from Jesus Christ; and because of that we may say in all truth, "Blessed are you because you are hated and persecuted." It is only because you have chosen your kind of life out of love for Jesus Christ.

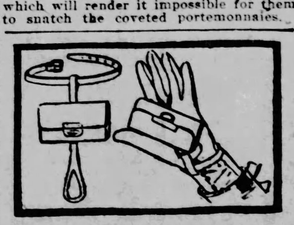
The Pope's letter concludes with the exhortation to bear up under the new conditions with courage and patience, and with the assurance of the sympathy of the Vatican and of Catholics the world over. This is excellent advice, from a spiritual standpoint; but what is to become of the 35,000 men and 135,000 women who will thus be compelled to look to some other means of living than through the contributions of the faithful to the support of the 3,757 communities in which they now live, and which must go out of existence under the new law within six months?

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

The small shaded blocks in the above map, reproduced from the Outlook, show the amount of real estate held twenty years ago by the monastic orders in each department of France; the large black blocks show the amount held at the present time.

THIS INVENTION A BOON FOR SHOPPERS

Pickpockets who have been in the habit of making a living by stealing purses from women on the streets or in crowded stores are likely to find their occupation gone in the near future since a cunning device has just been invented which will render it impossible for them to snatch the coveted portemonnaies.



This device can be attached to any purse, and consists of a small band, at one end of which is a ring and at the other end a clasp. The ring is intended to be worn loosely on the lady's finger, and by means of the clasp she can fasten the purse to her arm so that it cannot be removed without her knowledge.—New York Herald.

Jolly Paragraphs.

Hoax—What do they raise on roof gardens?

Joax—Prices.—Washington Star.

Hoax—I had rather a close call last evening.

Joax—That so?

Hoax—Yes; called on Jenkins in his flat, and there were two other people there.—Philadelphia Record.

She—I don't believe you're telling the truth.

He—You are most annoying sometimes. I suppose you think you can read me like a book.

She—Oh, no. Like a paragraph, I should say.—Philadelphia Press.

Rollingstone Nomoss—I cum acrost a dog de odder day what was so tame he eat outer me hand.

Ragson Tatters—I encountered a dog dog once wot eat out o' me leg. I got de scar yet.—Philadelphia Record.

"I suppose if you had your way," said the temperance man, "you'd abolish water altogether."

"Not at all," replied the candid saloon keeper, "there wouldn't be much profit in whisky if we couldn't get water to put in it."—Philadelphia Record.

"I'm afraid of this half-ripe watermelon."

"We've all eaten some of it."

"Well, I'll eat some, too; I don't propose to be left in a condition to nurse the rest of you."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The BACK-WOODS-MAN — A Story of the Revolution.

BY H. A. STANLEY.

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CHAPTER V.—OWAIMEE.

When I raised the flap of the tent of Skenando, that April evening, and without a word sat down in my accustomed place at the left of the lodge fire, both he and my Indian sister, his daughter and housekeeper, betrayed more surprise than Indians usually do. Skenando said not a word, however, but signed to Owaimee, and she set before me a wooden trencher of hashed venison, of which I ate heartily, for I was hungry. That task performed with true Indian celerity, I was ready for talk.

"Are there strangers in the villages, my father?"

"None, my son, that we know of, save Captain Butler. Our Brother Kirkland took the hill trail for Corn Ground Island and beyond, at the coming of the sun. My son must have seen him go had he not gone with the Little White Runner to the east, even before the sun came. Why has my son returned?"

"And what does Lieutenant Butler, he whom you call captain, do here?" I asked, evading his question.

"Skenando knows not. The captain has not visited his lodge. He—hark! I hear his voice. He comes now."

As the bright-eyed old Indian sat there erect and listening, the firelight playing on his strong features and on the beautiful dusky face and glossy hair of my Indian sister as well, I, too, listened. At first I heard nothing save the sullen moan of the rising wind in the hemlocks on the ridge back of the lodge. Then I fancied I heard a voice, but was not certain. The ears of the old Indian were keener than mine, however, and a second later he nodded. "Yes! He coming. He leaving the river trail now."

"I would not have him see me here," said I quickly. "Owaimee, hide your tall brother—where he can hear," I added; and with a mischievous smile which showed her white teeth and sparkled in her eyes, the girl pulled to one side some wicker racks, on which were a pile of small skins drying before the fire. As she pointed behind them I caught up my gun, stepped across and crouched down, whereat she let them back again—not a moment too soon, for at that very instant Butler threw aside the tent flap and stalked in.

It was the first time I had seen him since the day I ran from home, and so greatly had he changed that I hardly recognized him. The pale, clear complexion which everybody in all the valley had once thought so becoming and high bred, because of the contrast furnished by his cruel, beady eyes and the raven black locks hanging about his temples, was pale and clear no longer, but was now muddy and florid. He was no longer lithe and graceful as he had once been, but had become loudly and coarse in build. His attire, although that of a woodsman, was very rich, but it was far from neat. He carried two pistols and a sword, and an aroma of rum radiated from his otherwise highly perfumed person, as after shaking hands in a ceremonious way with Skenando, he took his seat nearly opposite me and where he could stare at Owaimee. Before his bold gaze, her eyes fell as demurely as might those of a white Puritan maid, and I saw a blush of embarrassment slowly mantle her copper colored cheek, while her slender bronzed fingers seemed to drive the shining needle more swiftly than before.

"How our friends, the Oneidas and Mohawks, in the valley?" inquired Skenando, as Butler continued boldly and ardently gazing. This proved to me that Butler's stare annoyed the usually even-tempered and urbane old chief. I knew this because Skenando had been guilty of a breach of Iroquois etiquette, in addressing his guest first. During the last two years I had seen hundreds of visitors at this and other lodges of Skenando in the various Oneida villages, and never before had I heard this punctilious chief address a visitor first. In fact, the rule of Indian courtesy was to sit silent until the guest spoke. The latter was expected to enter, take the seat always left vacant for guests, and start the conversation. It was therefore clear to me that Skenando was, as I have intimated, irritated, although his question was probably the most pacific he could devise.

"The King had few friends along the Mohawk," returned Butler scowling, but those he has are warriors and his enemies in that region will be without scalps before many moons."

Skenando's eyes glittered a trifle in the firelight, and Butler glancing his way and thinking he had made a hit, went on. "Yes, Chief. We'll dye the waters of the old river with Whig blood, as soon as Thayendanega returns. I'm expecting him here soon. He was to meet me here May 1st and it's now April 26th. I thought, however, I'd come on ahead of time. There was a little matter between you and me, Chief, that I wished to fix up. You know me and who I am, Chief?"

"Me know Colonel Butler, your father, your friends the Johnsons Colonel Claus—Skenando know all them. Skenando know all the valley."

"Yes? Well, Chief, you won't know me there much longer. I'm for the King and I don't give a damn who knows it. I shall probably go on to Canada as soon as I go back. I'm just down from Canada now. Did ye see my Mississaqy boys? They're bloodhounds, an' no mistake. I may pay some few Whigs my addresses on my way back. The boys'd like to well enough. Things are getting too whiggy in the valley to suit me. When I return there for business, it'll be with several thousand of my friends and we'll sweep the valley of those rebellious hounds that have dared to raise a hand against their sovereign chief. Allow me to make you a gift," and, leaning over, he drew from the breast of his coat and held out toward Skenando, a glistening tomahawk of the finest workmanship. The chief gravely grunted, took it, and, scarcely glancing at it, laid it on the mat beside him, while Butler went on: "Chief, you have a handsome daughter here. I've often heard of her beauty, but never saw her before. I want a good squaw. Chief Joseph has had two of your tribe and he tells me that they are tractable and all right. Will you gimme this girl?"

The suddenness and coarseness of this proposition seemed to startle Skenando, but, like the diplomat he was, he recovered himself and inquired: "You want to marry Skenando's daughter?"

"Why—yes, chief. When I had time, I think I might. However, I won't make any promises that way. You and I'll be together on the war path, anyway, and after the war is over we can fix that up most any time. Can the girl be ready to go with me to-morrow? I just take her over to my lodge to-night, and she can come back here in the morning and pack up her traps. It may be several days before Brant gets up here. In that case, I shan't go for some time. I must be going back up to the other village now. Come on there, you—what's her name, chief? I swear I forget——"

"Captain Butler—Go! Skenando scorn you. You enter his lodge as a friend. You insult him and his daughter. Take your hatchet and go before Skenando revenge himself. You not know his daughter Christian? What Dominie Kirkland say, when he hear this?"

"Oh, Kirkland? He be ——! What's he got to do with me or my affairs? If the hatchet isn't enough, why say the word and mebbe I'll add a gun to the price."

As Butler said this, he gathered his feet under him as if to arise, but Skenando, old as he was, was up ahead with a bound. He snatched the tomahawk from the mat as he came up, and with a growl of rage tossed it into the fire. Striding to the lodge flap, he flung it aside, and standing erect beside it, his tall form quivering with indignation, pointed out of the opening. Butler, realizing his danger, scrambled to his feet and hurried out. Once outside, feeling his courage returned, and, crouching down so as to look within, he shook his clenched fist at Skenando and cried: "You Oneida dog! I go now, but I'll call on you some day, roast your old skins until they're browner'n they are, and take the girl in spite o' yer teeth."

Skenando darted toward him, but the Tory, drunk as he was, knew enough to leap into the thicket and run for his life. Skenando went no farther than the door, but returning, seated himself. Almost at the same instant, a famous Oneida runner known as Skenando's Hon Yerry and my particular friend, burst in.

"Thayendanega has come!" he exclaimed. "My father, the chief, is wanted at the Long House."

I emerged from my concealment as the young brave sped out upon the trail. "How my father, the chief, any attendants?" said I.

"None, my son. Skenando must alone speak for his tribe. The old men of the Oneidas are at the lake villages for the spring fishing. The coming of our Tekarihogea was not so soon expected. Skenando must meet him."

"Let me go with you, my father. Give me my Indian dress and let me go. There must be danger at the council."

The chief was on the point of refusing, but before he could say me nay I had darted outside after Owaimee, who, torch in hand, was already hastening to a smaller lodge, in which was kept the chief's extra supply of skins and blankets, and in which was the girls' own bed. At two of the villages farther westward, where we spent more time, Skenando had comfortable houses, and he was intending this coming season to erect one near Okwaga. For this reason, his braves and their squaws had brought out from the little lake country a considerable quantity of his supplies.

Though not yet fourteen, Owaimee was in every respect a model lodge keeper. Her deftness of hand and orderly arrangement of all our belongings, had never ceased to create wonder within me. She always knew exactly where things were, and the manner in which she now threw out a head dress, deer-skin shirt, leggings, a gaudy colored blanket, and a necklace of bear claws, proved to me that this occasion was no exception to the rule. Sticking up the torch in its place in the main pole of the lodge, and giving my long hair a playful yank, she ran out and left me to don my Indian costume—a costume such as I had worn continuously the first year I lived with Skenando, and on gala occasions since.

In fifteen minutes I was once more to all appearances an Oneida. With my swarthy complexion, black eyes and long, black hair, I knew I looked the character to perfection. Then too, I could talk Oneida as well as any of the tribe, knew all the patois of the other five tribes well enough to understand what was said, and so long as I concealed the whiter skin of my body, where the sun had not recently bronzed it, knew that I would pass. I was taller than the stalwart Skenando by nearly seven inches—he was but six feet one and as I stalked in to receive the tomahawk Owaimee had procured for me from among Skenando's armament, I noted the admiring gaze of my Indian sister, and somehow wished it had been less worshipful. I would have been glad to have had a word with Murphy before entering the council, but at this time, with runners darting here and there between this collection of Iroquois villages known as Okwaga, dared not give the signal agreed upon. I knew he must be lurking in the shadows near by, but just where was not certain. I therefore followed Skenando toward the main collection of log, bark and skin houses and lodges where were located the mission buildings and the eastern Long House or council building of the Six Nations. We were within five hundred yards of this house and near the glare of a large fire, which several Indian children had built out near the river, when just as I was passing under a spreading apple tree, of which there were many in the clearings and even in the wooded flats of this region, a voice from above whispered shrilly: "Wrap thot blanket closter ackross the white chist of yes an' toe in more, ye Dootch fat hid."

Skenando was not twenty feet head, but if he heard he did not heed, and we passed on and into the Long House, where Brant, Cornplanter, Little Aaron, Little Abraham, Antonio, Cat's Eye and some ten or twelve lesser chiefs, as well as two hundred or three hundred braves, were already assembled.

CHAPTER VI.—AROUND THE COUNCIL FIRE.

The Long House or council chamber of the Iroquois at Okwaga was not so large as two others of the confederacy, but was nevertheless a very spacious building. It was, I should say, about 75 by 150 feet on the ground, and consisted of one vast room with two rows of center posts for roof supports. It was constructed of logs, poles and bark, and its walls were hung with curiously decorated hides, fur and belts of wampum. At that time, even more than in later years, it was the custom to present a belt of wampum at the end of each speech or important division thereof, and many of these, with proper marks of identification, were hung upon the walls, much as civilized nations hang emblems and reminders of most important political treaties and achievements in their halls of legislation. This particular Long House was very old. It had probably been built fifty years or more, and was made of dry hemlocks. Midway along the center peak of the roof were several outlets for smoke. The floor of this huge hut was of earth, very smooth, well pressed and swept. A space about 25 by 75 feet in the center of the house was terraced and raised about two feet higher than the main floor, or at least two feet higher than a space ten feet wide which was entirely around this dias. Outside this latter space was another terrace, and a section of floor ten feet wide running clear around and about two feet higher than the lowest floor. Still outside this was yet another and higher space extending to all four walls. This was, of course, two feet higher than the central dias, and formed a gallery from which spectators to the number of several hundred could look over the heads of those between onto the council in the center. The council fire, usually two or three feet wide, and from twenty-five to forty feet in length, was built through the middle of this central dias, of short logs of seasoned wood, or of thick dry bark of hemlock, directly under the orifices for the escape of smoke. Along on either side and around this fire, the sachems, chiefs and great men sat in council, while their attendants, usually lesser chiefs, stood or sat on or in the next outer space. The common people and women, when such were admitted, were on the higher ground yet, outside. On certain occasions princesses or queens such as Miss Molly, Queen Esther, Catharine Montour and others, were called to the center and sat close to the council fire.

When Skenando and I entered this hall that evening, a considerable number of the more important chiefs sat tailor fashion about the fire, and these Skenando joined, while I took a seat among the attendants. About two hundred men, women and children were eagerly craning their necks for a better view of the great Tekarihoges, or official head of the Six Nations, known to us of the Mohawk Valley as "Old Nickus Brant's Joseph," to the Indians of the confederacy and outside tribes generally as Thayendanega, and, for years prior to the war among his schoolmates and fellow-students at Moor's charity school as plain Joseph Brant. A shouting light he had long been among this latter class. An individual often mentioned as an example of what Christianity and learning could do for the Indian. Since I can remember, however, I have always held and still hold, that an Indian, like any other wild animal, may be, to all appearance, civilized, yet when opportunity offers he is still an Indian, a woodsman and a savage, after the unconscionous fashion of his race. Brant was now an exemplification of the truth of this doctrine. He looked like anything but a theological student. Some Indian valet had dressed him for the occasion, and he was in full regalia. His magnificent sword, a present from the British, hung at his side. This, with his glistening tomahawk, his feathers, jewels, gaudy cloth and leather trappings, as well as the paint he had now assumed, conspired to render him a brave spectacle, to Indian eyes at least. At his right sat Walter Butler, in full and brilliant uniform.

As Skenando took one of the places allowed the six chiefs of the allied tribes, Butler scowled at him, but the dignified old chief did not deign him a glance. Cat's Eye, the fiery head chief of the Cayugas, the giant of all the Indian gathering—unless I myself, his superior in weight and stature—was evidently fired with warlike enthusiasm. His taint of white blood, gained two or three generations back from a paternal grandmother, a South Carolina white woman of Swedish race, showed itself in his lack of self-control. Cornplanter, half Scotch as he was, was as stoical as the typical Indian, and, like Brant and Skenando, was a fine type of the Iroquois chieftain in high council. Then there was Little Peter or Quedar of the Onondagas, Little Aaron of the Okwaga Mohawks, Little Hendrick of the Okwaga Cayugas, Little Abraham, Young and Old Antonio and several other chiefs of lesser note. All sat silent for a space of 30 minutes, and I was truly thankful that Brant and his cabinet were the cynosure of every eye, for I was uneasy.

Suddenly, at a gesture from Brant, several warriors from the outer circle began clearing the room. This done, the door flaps were dropped. Brant now slowly arose, and in monotonous voice began his speech. It was not eloquent. It was not fiery, nor even incendiary. It partook more of the character of an address from the throne. He recited his own powers as Tekarihoges or principal chief of the Six Tribes, spoke of former treaties of these Six Nations with the British, reiterated his argument that the belts of the British were yet lodged with the Iroquois, and formally called the warriors of each and every tribe to the war path in the British interest.

Brant was followed by Cornplanter, who, beginning in a mild, deliberate way, warming up, until, in an impassioned address, he had fired every warrior with his own apparent desire for war. It was a marvel to me that this half-breed, ignorant and unlettered as I knew him to be, could command such a flood of language, and by his eloquence, enthuse all his hearers in a cause I knew he, himself, had no heart in, and did not deem it wise to aid. It was evident that his superior chief had disciplined him well during the past few hours, and as he finished there was the heartiest applause that the Iroquois ever grant in council; sonorous grunts of approval arose from all the room, and I—I grunted with the rest and quite as loudly. It was the safest thing I could do, and I knew it. The stir occasioned by Cornplanter's speech had hardly subsided, when Skenando majestically arose and, slowly turning, swept all the assemblage with his glittering eye.

"Brothers! Skenando, Chief of the Oneidas, is but an aged hemlock. The winds of more than seventy winters have left his branches bare. He has beheld the wisdom of our great men for many generations. Proud has he ever been of the triumphs of the Iroquois. With a stronger love than he has ever known for any other chief of our great confederacy, has he loved Thayendanega. His friendship for the white man, his worship of the white man's God, seem to prove that he was great and wise, and that though young in years, he would yet lead the Iroquois to greater victories than they have ever won—the victories of peace. For peace, brothers, surely hath victories—bloodless victories. Victories that leave the

hatchet and the knife spotless—without a stain, Brothers! One Great God rules all and loves all. Both white man and Indian. He bows his anguished head when men make war upon men. Even as his Son suffered and died upon the torture tree, so yet suffers the bleeding heart of this Gitchie Manitou for the sins of all mankind. Why is our brother the Great Chief for war? Why is he taking up the tomahawk that shall slay his white brothers? Skenando does not believe that gold has tempted him, yet—"

With a howl of rage the giant Cat's Eye here sprang before the aged chief and raised his hatchet as if for a blow, while I involuntarily took sight along my rifle barrel at Cat's Eye's throbbing heart, my gun at full cock, my finger on the trigger. Cat's Eye in his guttural Tuscarora was roaring imprecations before the punishment he meant to give. I was resolved that he should never live to strike. Skenando with folded arms, erect head and unflinching eye awaited the stroke and shrank not. It was a thrilling moment.

"Hold!" thundered Brant. "Who dares profane the Long House of the Iroquois, though he be of royal blood, shall die!"

Cat's Eye's arm fell at his side, and he slunk back, his eyes by no means belying his name. My rifle was lowered, and every chief and warrior resumed his seat. No one had noticed my action, and I was thankful for it.

"Let our brother proceed," said Brant steadily, almost with deference. The aged chief with an indescribably graceful gesture of pleading resumed:

"O Great Chief! Tekarihogea! An old man, an aged warrior, a brother Christian has asked you why. It may have been a breach of our ancient law. It may be that Skenando has shown disrespect for his chief, but he did not mean that. He loves his people! his noble chief! this great confederacy. He sees only ruin awaiting all. Even as the wild winter winds sweep the leaves of the forest, so will the war that is to come sweep the Iroquois from their beloved hunting grounds. To-day the wide, deep trail of peace leads from village to village. The deep richness of field, tree and vine, the game of the forest, the fish of the stream, are ours. We are at peace and we are happy. Why must war come?"

Brant was evidently deeply moved. I could see that, and his voice trembled as he made answer, not to Skenando alone, but to all those dark, stern faces, silhouetted against the flickering fire; "Skenando shall know. It is because Thayendanega is faithful to his promises to our good father Sir William Johnson, that he will hold fast with the British. He will win blankets, kettles, guns and wampum for his people. He will command no man to go upon the war path, least of all our father Skenando, if he does not wish to go, nor will he allow any man to harm his white brother, the Dominie Kickland; but against the foes of his father, the Great King, he will lead such of his warriors as wish to go, and he will lead them to victory. Thayendanega is not an orator but a warrior. He sees his duty and will do it. His commands are for war. Let the brave —"

"His commands are for wa-r-r-r!" repeated a powerful voice at the main doorway, and every head was turned in that direction, Brant's with the rest. I was looking at him and before I turned, saw him tremble from head to foot. He half drew the sword at his side; then with a mighty effort shoved it back into its scabbard and bracing himself as if to meet a shock, folded his arms, and looked at the disturber. I scrambled to my feet, drew my blanket about me, and stepped upon the terrace behind. My superior height gave me advantage, and I could see over all heads, and into the passage way that the warriors were making as they pressed aside. Straight towards me was striding the most uncanny figure I had ever beheld. Imagine, if you can, a giant of fully seven feet and ponderous proportions, hair and beard of silvery whiteness falling in tangled curly masses quite to his waist—a growth that in the firelight gleamed and glowed like rare old plate. That part of the face not covered by this huge beard was of a peculiar ghastly yellow pallor, and out from underneath the jutting brows glared protruding, lack-lustre, yellow eyes. Clothed in closely fitting deerskin from head to foot, worn with the hair outside, this giant looked as if the hair grew on limbs and body. In his right hand was an eight-foot bow, which he used as a staff as he strode along. I noted three arrow heads projecting from the mass of hair falling over his shoulders as he passed me and—horrors! what sort of animal was that following after? I fairly climbed over those nearest me to get away, and received a start such as I had rarely if ever before known. As I scrambled in my terror, I looked back. It was a cat—a huger tiger cat, twice as large as any of our panthers and of a bright yellow color. It must have been ten feet from nose to tail tip. It had the panther head, only larger, the same lithe powerful body, and except that it was more stocky in build, was quite similar. As it slunk truculently along at its master's heels, head held low and tail standing out a yard behind, I noted the massive paws and forearms, the muscular sturdy shoulders working under the sleek, short-haired hide, and knew that no man, however strong, could ever stand up under a jump from that thing. "A cougar!" whispered an old Tuscarora warrior near me, and I then remembered that I had heard southern and western travelers tell of the terrible cougar, or American mountain lion. This huge cat looked neither to the right nor to the left, but blinking in the fatal light of the fire which it was approaching, followed close at the heels of its master, even to the raised dais or council platform. Walking straight up to the fire—it seemed as if he would walk into it—the giant produced from under his flowing beard a small stone pipe bowl and a reed stem. Crushing tobacco leaf in his yellow palm, he slowly filled his pipe, knelt, monk-like, with hands crossed on his breast before Thayendanega for an instant, then arose, picked a live coal from the fire, his eyes closed the while as if the firelight gave them pain, and deliberately put the coal in the pipe. Even under his flowing beard, I could see his broad chest raise as he inhaled a quantity of the smoke, and as slowly fall as he expelled it to the four points of the compass. This smoke had not ceased curling from out of his beard, when from its depths came that powerful baritone, like the voice of a god. His great cat had meanwhile slunk at his feet, and was now stretched at full length on the ground before the fire. With one great naked foot planted on the beast's yellow body, with eyes yet closed, head thrown back and shoulders majestically erect, the giant extended one hand in graceful gesture as he uttered these words in guttural Tuscarora:

"It is our Tekarihogea that has said it. His commands are for war. The fierce winds shriek it in the leafless tree tops and whirl it about the resolate crags of the mountains. The soughing, sullen, low-sweeping night breeze carries it away to the swamps that lie between. The crow and the buzard rouse from their roosts in the lonely shadows and flap their wings. The gaunt hungry wolf, with gleaming eyes and glistening fangs, awakes, emerges from his lair, and rejoices at the prospect. The great round moon, placid mother of the night, hides her face, and from the bed of the sun, roll up clouds of blackness, while forked lightnings lighten up their path, and rolling thunders herald their coming. Hear them now! At his command, even the elements have come forth to war. Aye! Our Great Chief has spoken. War must come. It finds the Iroquois courted and powerful. It will leave them shattered, hated and weak. Even as my father and I fled from the South over the great highway of the Blue mountains before the thunder-bows of the whites, so will the Iroquois flee to frozen Canada. Before the Great Spirit had touched my forehead, I sat as chief among you in the Long House of the Iroquois. Proud was I and grateful, that my father was admitted by your fathers to the Great Confederacy—that all Tuscoraras were Iroquots. Great Chief Tekarihogea! I bow before your will"—here he knelt again. "I have come to this, your last great council. You shall never hold another so great. I raise not my voice in protest. Even as my son, the Cat's Eye responds to your call, so would I, but that I am old—very old, and my brain burns when the sun shines. I have come to-night that I might see this, our last great meeting in this Long House of the Iroquois. Great Chief! Tekarihogea! Brothers! Farewell!"

As he finished, the giant strode toward the door, the cougar at his heels, and as he passed out into the night, fierce forked lightning flashed here and there, lighting up all the valley, while the heavy thunders rolled along the ridges. Then the rushing rain beat upon the roof above us, until no voice could have been heard.

In a short space of time the fierceness of the tempest warned us to seek the open, nearer the river. With my blanket wrapped close about me, I ran before the wind to the base of Okwaga mountain, Skenando close following. There, half way up the steep winding pathway, a single flash showed us the old Tuscarora, hair and beard tossing wildly in the wind. An instant later, the fullest fury of the tempest was about and above us. The rounded bald brow of the low mountain seemed the target for all heaven's blazing batteries, and there, kneeling in the full glare, his face upturned, his arms outstretched as if pleading for mercy, we again beheld the crazy Tuscarora. His huge cat paced hyena-like, back and forth before him, as if to protect him, for the onslaught he so feared, and above the heavy beat of the rain and the roll of the thunder, we heard its wail, like the voice of a woman in sorrow, only louder.

In an hour's time, the tempest had passed on up among the hills, and the round spring moon sailed serenely out from behind the raggedly trailing clouds, to survey the drooping drenched forest and the flattened storm-swept village. There was at this instant a shock as of an earthquake. The everlasting hills seemed rent asunder, and right across the lowlands at the base of the mountain, and between us and the village, swept the mad river. It had leaped its bounds of many centuries at the upper end of the mountain, and once more sought its old bed. For a time the village would be surrounded and might be swept away. Skenando, securing a canoe, at great risk crossed and recrossed with Owaimee. Together, we then ascended the mountain, but the father of Cat's Eye was gone. We saw him no more that night.

(To Be Continued.)

"The pitcher that goes often to the well is broken at last." There's a world of wisdom in that familiar proverb, and a sound application of it to disease, especially to such familiar forms of disease as coughs and colds. Singularly enough the very thing that ought to cause alarm is given as excuse for a feeling of safety. "It's nothing; only a cough. I've had it before." The fact that a cough recurs periodically should be warning enough to take it in time, for the most serious and disastrous of all maladies begins with a cough.

The use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery not only stops the cough but cures the cause. It cures obstinate, deep-seated coughs, bronchitis, weak lungs, hemorrhages, diseases which if neglected or unskilfully treated find a fatal termination in consumption.

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is no other medicine "just as good" for weak lungs.

"I was very sick indeed," writes Mrs. Mollie Jacobs, of Pelton, Kent Co., Delaware, "and our family doctor said I had consumption. I thought I must die soon for I felt so bad. Had a bad cough, spit blood, was very short of breath, in fact could hardly get my breath at all some times. I had pains in my chest and right lung, also had dyspepsia. Before I took your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets' I was so weak I could not sweep a room, and now I can do a small washing. I worked in the canning factory this fall, and I feel like a new person. I believe that the Lord and your medicine have saved my life. I was sick over two years. I took thirteen bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and four vials of Dr. Pierce's Pellets."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

RATHER A NOVEL BICYCLE FRAME

Here is a novelty in the bicycle line which will be greatly appreciated by the man who objects to riding a woman's wheel and yet does not feel rich enough to purchase two separate wheels for his wife and himself. A little study of the illustration will show the reader how the sections of the frame are manipulated to bring about the desired result. The seat

and handle-bars are removed in effecting the change, when the front fork is slipped out and the frame tilted over the other side up. The crank hanger is attached by means of a strong clamp, and is easily set in either position, the connection between the front and rear sprockets being made without altering the length of the chain for either position. The seat and handle-bar being replaced at what is now the top of the frame the rider is ready to take a spin. It is, of course, possible that a man from any part of the country may have brains enough to design a machine as ingenious as this one, but it happens that Lazarus S. Kallajian, the inventor of this bicycle, is a resident of Boston, Mass.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacement, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address Mrs. C. B. Miller, Box 94, Kokomo, Ind.

Cause and Effect.

"He's quite a prominent politician here, is he not?" inquired the visiting Briton.

"Oh, no, he's a statesman," replied the native.

"Well, what's the difference?"

"A statesman, my dear sir, is one who is in politics because he has money. A politician is one who has money because he is in politics."—Philadelphia Press.

Fun on a Keg.

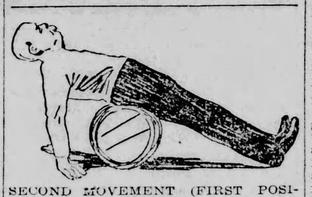
An Exercise to Remove Obesity.

Most writers on all subjects elaborate extensively, for two reasons, one because they are paid so much a column and the other because they try to show how much they can write on one subject. It is not necessary to go into details explaining what fatty tissue is, its formation, etc. What is really necessary to know how best to avoid getting stout, and if you are inclined to be stout, the thing to do is to learn in as few words as possible what to do, and, if it appeals to you as being practical, why not do it?

FIRST MOVEMENT.

We have constantly before us articles on physical culture by the best authorities, and we seldom pick up a daily paper without seeing something that is really of interest to the man who is in search of health and strength. The great trouble is, the articles are read with a remark, "That just fits my case to perfection," but after you have read the article, it passes entirely out of your mind and is soon forgotten.

This article has been condensed in order to make it as short and concise as possible, and at the same time convey a practical idea of what can be accomplish with the most simple methods. This exercise is not alone beneficial to those who are inclined to be stout and are anxious to become strong. It will aid

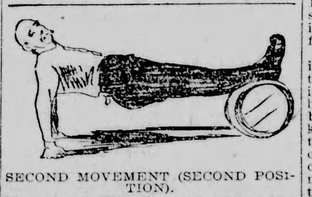


SECOND MOVEMENT (FIRST POSITION).

digestion, quiet the nerves, cure insomnia and develop strength.

Scarcely a day passes that I am not asked this question: "What am I to do to reduce my weight, as you see I am becoming corpulent?" The real answer to this is not to be so lazy, for laziness, in many instances, is the real cause of people growing stout, and the stouter they grow the more lazy they become. Laziness causes fat, and fat causes one to be lazy. Now the best thing to do is to go to work, and as you work make it a business. Take an ordinary five-gallon keg. Wrap the ends so as to make the keg equal in diameter, so that it will roll and not wabble.

The first movement is to lie over the keg, allowing nothing but the tips of the toes and the palms of the hands to touch



SECOND MOVEMENT (SECOND POSITION).

the floor, bearing the greater weight of the body on the keg, crawling forward, propelling the body with the hands, keeping the limbs straight and not moving the feet until the keg has rolled as far as the knees. Then reverse, pushing back with the hands until the keg rolls as far as the arms will allow it to roll. This movement will tend to develop the arms, broaden the chest and at the same time cause the muscles of the abdomen to be flexed, forcing them into use.

Second Movement.—Reverse the position of the body, lying with the back on the keg, arms down to the side, moving as far forward as possible, allowing the

THIRD MOVEMENT.

keg to roll down as far as the heels. Reverse, going backward until the keg has reached the arms, keeping the lungs well filled, the stomach drawn in, the chest well out. This will have a tendency to cause one to walk erect and force the expansion of the lungs. When the keg has reached the small part of the back, stretch the legs as far as possible, forcing into play the extensors from the waist down, but not allowing the heels to touch the floor; then reverse, allowing the heels to rest on the floor so as to steady the body, extending the arms in line with the body, reaching well out, keeping the hands open so as to stretch and extend the muscles of the upper body.

Third Movement.—Lying with the side of the body on the keg, using the right arm and hand only to balance the body, regulate the keg with the free hand, going as far forward as your strength will allow without straining. Then reverse, pushing backward, being careful at all times not to strain the body while in this

FOURTH MOVEMENT.

position. Reverse this movement by lying on the left side.

Fourth Movement.—Lying with the back on the keg, arms folded, using only the feet to force the body over the keg until the keg has reached the shoulders and back of the head, keeping the body

SIXTH MOVEMENT FIRST POSITION.

FIFTH MOVEMENT.

perfectly straight and rigid, drawing the body well up, rotating first to the right and then to the left. This exercise should be done with great care and not more than once or twice until you begin to feel stronger.

Fifth Movement.—Stand with feet together, legs straight, stomach in, chest well out, shoulders up and back, head up and chin down. Take the keg in hand, raising from the waist line over the head and then down, keeping the body perfectly straight. Count to yourself each movement, inhaling through the nostrils on the odd numbers, exhaling through

SIXTH MOVEMENT (SECOND POSITION).

the mouth on the even movements. Raise the keg to the line of the chin, swing to the right, then to the left, keeping the body erect, allowing the eyes to follow the motion of the keg.

Sixth Movement.—Feet about 24 inches apart, swing down well between the legs and high up over the head, bending the back and allowing the knees to bend slightly forward as the keg passes back of the body as before. Raise the keg as above stated, swing first to the right, and then to the left, low, curing the body on each count, being very careful not to strain, or working this movement too rapidly. While going through this exercise, try to keep your mind constantly on the work, directing your attention to the parts of the body

SEVENTH MOVEMENT.

that you feel are being used, trying at all times to inhale through the nostrils, exhaling with force through the mouth. It is well to keep the lungs partly filled, so as to force into play the muscles along the walls of the thorax (chest) and the abdominal walls.

Seventh movement.—Rest yourself by lying over the keg lengthwise, as illustrated, rolling first to right and then to the left, bearing the greater part of the weight on the keg; reverse, lying on the back.

I take pleasure in stating that a most intimate friend of mine adopted this system of exercise, using no other apparatus, and I can truthfully say that, although in his 56th year, I consider him one of the strongest men in New York city, and he would to-day give our best athletes a tussle on the wrestling mat and be a rough adversary with the gloves.—By Ira L. Wood, jr., in Physical Culture.

The editor of a New York medical journal says: Antikamnia tablets have been used with very favorable results in headache, neuralgia, influenza and various nerve disorders. No family should be without a few five-grain tablets of this wonderful pain reliever. Two tablets for an adult is the proper dose. They can be obtained in any quantity from your family drug store.

SIMPLE NEW PATENT CIGARETTE ROLLER

The art of rolling a cigarette is one not to be acquired by everybody, even with unlimited practice. Some men devote their odd moments for years to efforts to learn it, but in vain. Hence the value of a new instrument, called a "pocket cigarette machine."

The contrivance consists of a little box resembling in appearance an ordinary cigarette case, to one end of which is attached a metal tube of the length and size of a cigarette. This tube enters the box, and from the other extremity of the box projects a plunger with a ring for the finger. The plunger passes through

the box lengthwise and goes into the tube aforesaid; it is twisted in a half spiral.

When one wants a cigarette he wraps the paper around the metal tube and seals it in the usual manner, closing it at the end of the tube. This forms the empty cigarette, open at one end. Then, without removing the paper, he puts his forefinger through the ring and (the little box being full of tobacco and closed) he pushes the plunger, which enters the metal tube and carries some tobacco with it. Three or four thrusts of the plunger fill the tube, and the latter is drawn out of the paper, for which it has served as a mold, leaving the tobacco behind in the paper cylinder.

Thus the cigarette is finished, and only remains to be lighted, while the little box is restored to the pocket until another smoke is desired.—New York Herald.

SURE TO ASK

The Kind of Coffee When Postum is Well Made.

"Three great coffee drinkers were my old school friend and her two daughters. They are always complaining and taking medicine. I determined to give them Postum Food Coffee instead of coffee when they visited me, so without saying anything to them about it, I made a big pot of Postum the first morning, using four heaping teaspoons to the pint of water, and let it boil twenty minutes, stirring down occasionally.

Before the meal was half over, each one passed up the cup to be refilled, remarking how fine the coffee was. The mother asked for a third cup and inquired as to the brand of coffee I used. I didn't answer her question just then, for I had heard her say a while before that she didn't like Postum Food Coffee unless it was more than half old-fashioned coffee.

After breakfast I told her that the coffee she liked so well at breakfast was pure Postum Food Coffee, and the reason she liked it was because it was properly made, that is, it was boiled long enough to bring out the flavor. I have been brought up from a nervous, wretched invalid, to a fine condition of physical health by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee.

I am doing all I can to help the world out of coffee slavery, to Postum freedom, and have earned the gratitude of many, many friends." Myra J. Tuller, 1023 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

GRANT'S OLD DESK.

Ante-War Time Relic Packed Away in the Attic of a Cleveland Office Building.

Packed away in the attic of a big office building in Cleveland, O., is a heavy old cherry wood desk at which Capt. Ulysses S. Grant, afterward commander of the Union armies and President of the United States, once sat and made a not very fat living in the real estate business in St. Louis.

The desk is big and old-fashioned now for modern office use, and it is covered with dust and almost forgotten. It belongs to A. T. Brewer, a Cleveland lawyer, who got it in part payment for rent, and he told a reporter a few days ago how it traveled from Grant's office to this Cleveland attic.

"In 1859," he said. "I was a young lawyer just starting, and I rented a part of my office to a life insurance man named Avery, who came from St. Louis. He brought with him this old desk, and when he left my office he owed me some rent and he left the desk in payment, with the understanding that he was to have the right to redeem it at any time. That was thirty years ago, and I guess he's dead now.

"He told me all about the desk. Captain Grant, when he dabbled in real estate in St. Louis before the war, had desk room in Avery's office, and this was his desk. Avery got it when Grant went to the war in part payment for rent, as I did later from Avery. He told me a great deal that was interesting about Grant.

When he was in the real estate business the Crimean war was on and Grant was much more interested in that than he was in real estate. He made large maps of the battlefields in the Crimea, with the positions of the fighting armies marked on them, and he used to spend hours over these maps which he spread out on the top of this desk. The blunders in the allies' campaign annoyed him greatly and he used to tell his friends what the commanders should have done.

"Here is the English position," he would say, according to Avery, planting his finger on his map, "and here the French. The Turks are here. Over here are the Russians. The allies should not have attacked here; that was a mistake. It was just what the Russians wanted them to do, for it gave them an opening. What the allies should have done was to feint here to distract the attention of the Russians to their flank, and then concentrate their forces and attack here. In that way they would have been able to break through the Russian lines and crimple them back."

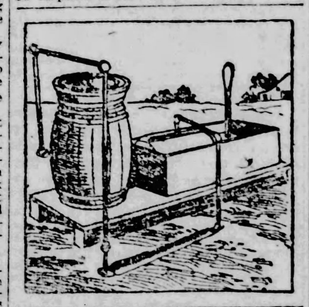
"The groups of Grant's fellow citizens' who listened to these criticisms, Avery said, used to laugh at the captain's criticisms of the European generals. Probably they remembered that later. The more in earnest Grant grew the more amused they were. Then Grant would see that they weren't following him and he would stop.

"He was neither silent nor taciturn in those days, though, and he paid a lot more attention to his war maps than he did to the real estate business. He seemed wholly absorbed in the problems in generalship the Crimean war offered."

For many years, Mr. Brewer says, he used the old desk himself and he still keeps it for the sake of its associations, but he has no room for it in the office he now occupies and that's why it is relegated to the attic among the discarded and useless furniture piled under the roof.

TO DRILL WELLS IN SOFT SOIL

To drill wells in soft or sandy soil is the work of the apparatus seen in the accompanying picture, the inventor being Milton Latta, of Burwell, Neb. Ordinarily the task is accomplished by driving the sections of pipe with a heavy sledge, but this arrangement is intended to remove the earth immediately below the end of the pipe, causing it to fall gradually into the ground. The apparatus consists of a suction pump, which is connected with the horizontal cylinder lying in the box, the cylinder being in turn connected with the churn-like cask on the platform. The pipe is connected in sections by means of ball joints, which allow free play as the pipe falls, and the upper end of the pipe is attached to the cask. The hole formed by the pipe is filled to the surface with water, and the action of the pump in sucking the water from the hole draws the loose dirt from around the end of the pipe into the cask, which acts as a settling chamber and can be emptied from time to time. The wa-



ter passes on into the cylinder, and thence back to the earth again. The inventor claims that one man, with the aid of this apparatus, can sink a well to the depth of 300 feet, the pipe cutting its way gradually downward and sinking into the hole by its own weight.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

One on the Book Agent

The woman had her arms in the tub, and was fiercely scrubbing one dirty garment after another. Book agents don't often penetrate to that part of Chicago, but this one did. He knocked on the front door until he was tired then he went around to the back door. The woman was bobbing up and down over the washboard.

"Good morning, madam," said the book agent, pleasantly.

"Good mornin'," said the women, shortly.

"Pleasant day," observed the book agent, sparring for an opening.

"Good enough," answered the woman.

"Excuse me, madam," said the book agent, "but I have here a work that I would like to show you."

"Have you?" answered the woman. "Well, I've got a lot of work that I'd like to show you." She took one soapy hand out of the tub, and waved it at a great pile of dirty clothes.

"That's my work," went on the woman. "If your work can beat that, all right; if it can't skip out."

The book agent skipped.—Chicago Tribune.

Heiskell's Ointment

Cures Skin Troubles When Everything Else Has Failed.

Try it on an obstinate case of Tetter, Erysipelas, Eczema, Pimples, Ulcers, Ring Worm, Blotches or any Skin Disease. Ask your druggist for it. By mail 50c. a box. Heiskell's Soap, for the skin, 25c.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO. 531 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

"I And Heiskell's Ointment one of the greatest remedies for skin diseases I have ever used."—Nellie M. Burdette, 128 Lovell Street, Charleston, West Va.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES.

Gapes in Chickens.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell M. J., of Bath, N. Y., to cure gapes in young chickens, take a feather from the wing of a fowl, strip it to within about one inch of the tip; catch the chicken, pull its tongue out so you can see its windpipe plainly; dip the feather in kerosene and run it down the windpipe; give it a turn or two, and draw it out; it will bring out some of the worms. He may have to repeat the operation, but usually once will do. I have helped to cure a good many chickens with the above remedy. I know of a flock that was very bad with the gapes. They had been fed ground corn. Their feed was changed to whole grain, buckwheat and wheat, and in a few days the gapes had left them. I have always thought the gapes were cured by the change in feed. I would like to have M. J. try the whole grain on part of his chickens and let us know the result. Also what he has been feeding his chickens. I remember that my father's chickens were always bothered with the gapes, and he always fed them corn meal. Since seeing the flock cured by feeding whole grain, I have thought, perhaps, the gapes were caused by the feed. I know what causes the gapes; it is a little worm. But what causes the worm?—E. R. A., Atlanta, Ga.

Worms in Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to A. B. C., of Humboldt, Neb., will say I have a remedy for worms in pigs which I have tested to my satisfaction. For good-sized shoats, give in swill one tablespoonful of turpentine for every four in number; repeat three days. The fourth day get them thirsty, then give each one tablespoonful of castor oil in drink and you will be surprised at results. Proportion according to size and age.—W. C. Kellogg, Kan.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to the Nebraska man I send a specific and infallible remedy for worms in hogs or other stock. Mix four parts of fresh slacked lime and one part of black antimony (or in about that proportion) give the hogs about a small tablespoonful of this each in slop once a day for five to seven days. For two or three months' pigs give a teaspoonful. Wait a few days and repeat if necessary. This with a little axle grease (rubbed on) will clean the scruff from pigs. It is one of the best preventives of cholera. Paste this in your book and keep it, for it is worth thousands to hog growers.—M. S. H., West Toledo, O.

Editor Farmstead:—Seeing your request for a remedy for worms in hogs and pigs, I give a remedy that I have used for years, and have not lost any hogs with worms or cholera:

Take about one tablespoonful of turpentine to a pailful of slop or milk, and put in the trough; at first give once a day, and as they get better stop it for a while; give once a week as long as there are any signs, and after that give to them when you find any coughing.—E. C., Milford, Neb.

Editor Farmstead:—If A. B. C., of Humboldt, Neb., will feed each of his hogs a tablespoonful of pulverized copperas in ther swill once a month, it will free them from all kinds of worms and and almost all other ailments, sure.—G. B. B., Stillman, W. Va.

Editor Farmstead:—I note a request in The Blade for a remedy for worms in pigs. I have used one for twenty years and have not lost a pig or hog of any age in that time. Here is the recips for hogs averaging 150 pounds: One common tincupful of ground alum and the same bulk of sulphur in a pailful of slop, stir it well. This is for twelve hogs of above weight. Younger ones need a little less. I repeat it if my hogs don't act right.—H. B., Muscatine, Ia.

O. T. C., West Clarksfield, O., sends us a cure, but it is a proprietary remedy, and the editor of the Farmstead is not allowed to recommend such remedies, as it is a case of free advertising.

Budding and Grafting.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader who is posted please tell me the best time of year to bud or graft apple, peach and plum seedlings. Please give description of the method of budding and grafting seedlings.—G. H. S., Leslie, Mich.

We shall be glad to print answers to the above, but remind G. H. S. that the directions for budding peaches, given in Farmstead in Weekly Blade of July 18, applies equally to apples, peaches, plums, and in fact to all other trees.

Hot Beds.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some of the readers of The Blade give full directions for making and operating a hot-bed?—A. C., Proctor, Ill.

Maple Trees.

Editor Farmstead.—Can any reader of The Blade inform me as to the cause of maple trees shedding their leaves at this season of the year. I have several trees that are leafless. What is a sure preventive, and what is the probable cause of this affection? The trees are about thirty-five feet high and have never been trimmed.—T. R., Toledo, O.

Overheated Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—Can some one tell me what to do for a horse that has been over-heated? I have a horse that was over-heated last year, but was all right in the winter, but began to run down as soon as the weather got hot. Please let us know through your valuable paper.—L. P. M., San Pierre, Ind.

Possible Snake Bite.

Editor Farmstead:—I recently bought a mare, and shortly afterwards her leg became swollen, and I can find nothing to relieve it. I believe it is snake bite. Can some reader tell me cure for same. Think probably it is not this year's bite. Would like to hear at once, as I cannot use her. Has been this way about six weeks.—S. B., Richardson, W. Va.

Warts on Udder.

Editor Farmstead:— have a two-year-old heifer with her first calf. Her teats are covered with warts. Can anything be done to remove them. Please answer in your agricultural column as I am an old subscriber and oblige. W. F., Stellacoom, Wash.

Who Can Tell?

Editor Farmstead:—What kind of wheat is best adapted to grow and stand up best on rich, black, loose land—S. M. L., Hiawassee, Ga.

Chronic Cough.

Editor Farmstead:—My mare had the distemper three years ago and the cough has followed up to this time. I wish some reader of the Farmstead would give a reamedy for it.—W. R. F., Kappa, N. C.

Ringbone.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some experienced horseman tell me whether ringbone on horses can be cured, and how?—J. H., Logansport, W. Va.

Condition Powder—Black Ants.

Editor Farmstead:—Kindly let me know a formula of some good condition powder for horses. My mare (15 years old) has run at range—feed her twice a day, little or no work, but she keeps poor. I brought her here last March, fat, from southwestern Missouri.

Can you tell me how to destroy the common black ant that swarms in myriads in our sandy section of country? Kerosene does no good—rather, in fact, greatly aggravates the trouble, for if one lubricates a saw or anything else with it, or drops any around, they then come in millions; that place will be black with them. Please help us out and confer a boon on the writer and friends in Baldwin county, Ala.—E. T. M.

Horse Won't Sweat.

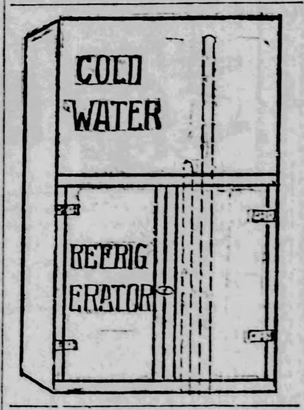
Editor Farmstead:—I wish to ask through your column if anyone knows any remedy for my horse. When working in the sun she does not sweat, but pants like an ox. When I get her to sweat she does not blow at all. I have given her tar, lard and borax, as per recipe given in Farmstead last summer. —H. B. M., Sherrard, W. Va.

HANDY REFRIGERATOR.

Just the Thing if You Have a Windmill Pump.

For the last two years I have used a home-made water refrigerator in the farmhouse, which has some advantages over ice. It saves the expense of putting up ice; saves labor of getting it out and putting it into the refrigerator. It is purer than ice and furnishes drinking water of guaranteed quality which is better for the health than ice water. Director Sage, of this state, makes a strong point against putting ice into a refrigerator and then breaking off a little to put into drinking water—this on the score of health.

The windmill sends the water from a drilled well to the tank in the top of the refrigerator through the short pipe indicated by dotted lines, the overflow runs back through the other pipe and



goes to the stock water tank. The water is needed for stock, so none of it is wasted. It is also needed at the house and faucets permit its being taken out at the house as desired. It is cool and pure, and can be drawn out in pantry, dining room or kitchen, or all as desired. Shelves in the lower part hold the milk, butter, fruit and whatever else is desired to be kept cold, and the wife does not have to go down cellar after butter nor to the well for water, nor the man of the house have to get ice for which he has no need.

The tank I use is four feet high, three feet wide and one foot thick, and made of galvanized steel. A cupboard-like structure without shelves in the upper portion affords a good place to locate this tank, and the windmill will do the rest. The pipes run underground from the well to house, in a trench six feet deep so to be free from frost. A stopcock at the pump allows the water to be sent to the house when desired, or direct to the stock tank without first passing through the house tank.—G. C. B., in American Agriculturist.

THE GYPSY MOTH.

It Has Cost Massachusetts Over a Million Dollars.

Already the gypsy moth has cost the state of Massachusetts more than a million dollars in destruction of vegetation, and it is not yet exterminated. Superintendent Kirtland, of the state commission, puts the situation thus:

"The brown-tail moth has come to stay. If it is combatted this fall in the metropolitan district it can this year and after that be brought down to where from $1,000 to $3,000 annually would control the insect in each town or city; that is, that sum would bring it down to where the moth would not affect individuals or cause much destruction to

THE GYPSY MOTH.

fruit trees. At the present season it is useless to attack the moth, since to do so would be a waste of time and money. Such work would better be deferred until October and the winter months. It has been said quite often during the recent epidemic of suffering from the attacks of the brown-tails, that they poisoned the skin. As a matter of fact, this is not true in any true of the word. The moths give off a fine, barbed hair, which insinuates itself into the epidermis and is broken by rubbing and scratching, so that the particles are more and more distributed. The hairs are very brittle, and for this reason break very easily. The irrigation is best allayed by an application of vaseline or sweet oil."

A New Beetle Kills Potatoes.

A special telegram in the Chicago Chronicle from Lancaster, Wis., says:

"Samuel Galbraith, a farmer, brought to town pieces of potato tops half covered with a beetle that is playing havoc with his vines. The bugs appear in great numbers and literally mow the

vines down. They are not as large and are of a different shape from the common potato bug of Colorado origin and resemble the firefly. Several farmers in this county have already reported them. Apparently they will be more difficult to deal with than the old beetle if their distribution becomes general."

SAN JOSE SCALE.

Ways in Which It Is Spread—Its Ability to Stand Cold.

When it became known a few years ago that the San Jose scale had appeared and was thriving in various parts of New York state, especially in some of the best nursery and fruit-growing regions, an exhaustive study of the insect was undertaken by Victor H. Lowe, entomologist to the New York State Agricultural Experiment station in Geneva, N. Y. For more than a year he has been assisted by Percival J. Parrott, assistant entomologist, and lately state entomologist of Kansas. Some results of the investigation will be announced in a bulletin, shortly to be issued, entitled: "San Jose Scale Investigations, Part I.: The Development of the Female."

The bulletin deals mostly in a technical account of the scale's development, but contains some facts of general interest.

The results of experiments to determine the effect of temperature on the development of the female and its scale are of much interest. It is a matter of common observation that the larvae are usually more numerous and active during warm than during cool days, and that the half grown insects withstand severe cold, as otherwise they would perish in the northern winters. But it is not fully understood whether young scales attached to fruit or nursery stock kept in cold storage will continue to develop, are merely checked or are killed; or whether mature scales under the same conditions will survive and produce young when brought into higher temperatures. All though experiments along these lines have been made and are under way.

Dangerous Cattle Disease.

A cattle disease, now diagnosed by Professor Moore of the state veterinary college as anthrax, has appeared in the vicinity of Oneida, Madison county, New York. The disease is infectious, and measures have been taken to protect herds in the vicinity by the Tuberculin preventive treatment.

One form of anthrax was known in early times as black leg and bloody murrain. It is marked by hemorrhage into the inter-muscular tissues of the limbs, and is caused by a distinct bacillus. Malignant anthrax is characterized by pustules. Both affections are much dreaded, but the investigations of Pasteur and others have enabled veterinarians to apply preventives. Owners of cattle throughout the state may well keep close watch of their herds so they may be able to check the inroads of this disease if it appears outside the limits noted, in the northern part of Madison county. A bulletin on the subject is desirable.

An outbreak of splenic fever, one from of anthrax, is also reported from Stormont county, about forty-five miles southeast of Ottawa, Canada. Twenty-one head of cattle and several horses have died. The government surgeon has been called, and inoculation of healthy animals is proceeding for the purpose of stopping the spread of the disease.

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF THE BABES

"Let's play opera," said small Harry to his 4-year-old sister. "I'll be the star."

"All right," replied the little miss, and I'll be the moon."

"How is your throat this morning, darling?" asked an anxious mother of her little girl.

"Oh," answered the small patient, "the east side is all right, but the west side is awful sore."

Teacher—How many seasons are there? Small Thomas—Seven.

Teacher—Why, I know of but four—spring, summer, autumn, and winter. What are the other three?

Small Thomas—Salt, pepper and mustard.

"Papa," said the little daughter of a dentist, "don't you think I ought to have some new shoes?"

"What's the matter with your old ones?" he asked.

"Oh, they are all decayed," she replied.

Little 5-year-old Margie was out walking with her mother recently and finding it difficult to keep up she said:

"Mamma, are you a stepmother?"

"No, dear," was the reply. "But what made you think I was?"

"Because you take such awful long steps," replied Margie.—Chicago News.

Observation Parties.

Mrs.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

John Fiske on Infancy.

"In your issue of July 11, in an editorial, you say that the late Prof. John Fiske, in 1871, arrived at the discovery of the causes of the infancy of mankind, and the part which it plays in human development, and that the importance of the discovery was at once recognized by both Darwin and Spencer. Please give a short sketch of the discovery, and the causes of prolonged infancy."—W. D. Olinger, Va.

Mr. Fiske's theory was first stated in his lectures at Harvard University in 1871, and published later in his work, Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy, Part II, chapters 16, 21 and 22. It is impossible to give in brief any adequate presentation of the matter. The question Mr. Fiske set himself to answer is, why man is born into the world more helpless than any other animal's young, and needs for a much larger period the care and nurture of his elders. It is a mere accident that the creature which is most progressive should be the one which comes slowest to maturity, or is there a reason deep in the nature of things why this should be so?

Mr. Fiske's conclusion, after a long course of reasoning, is that it was the lengthening of infancy which ages ago gradually converted our forefathers from brute creatures into human creatures. Natural selection might have gone on forever improving the breed of the highest animal, but it could never have unaided, started the process of civilization. In what does the mental life of a fish or a turtle consist? Merely of a few simple acts, mostly concerned with the securing of food and the avoiding of danger. These acts are repeated constantly during life. Hence they came to be performed with great ease, and the mental capacity to perform them is transmitted from parent to offspring, just as completely as the capacity of the stomach to digest food is transmitted. In all animals, including man, the new-born stomach needs but the contact of food to begin digesting, and the new-born lungs need but the contact with air in order to begin to breathe, to enable it to perform these things is transmitted from parent to offspring in perfection. All the requisite nervous connections are fully established during the brief embryonic existence.

In the case of lower animals, the few simple acts which makes up the creature's mental life are transmitted almost as perfectly. The bird known as the flycatcher no sooner breaks the egg than it will snap at and catch a fly. This action is something the bird is doing all through life, and the nervous connections from doing so are all established before birth, and nothing but the presence of the fly is needed to set the connections going.

Hence for the lower creatures, there is an extremely short infancy. They get their education before they are born. In other words, heredity does everything for them, education nothing. All mammals and most birds have a period of babyhood that is not very long; but it is longest with the most intelligent.

At some remote epoch in the past, our half human forefathers reached the point at which variations in intelligence became so important that the more intelligent preserved themselves, while the less intelligent was lost in the struggle for existence. From that time forth, natural selection conserved the bigger and better brains, while the body changed but little. This steady increase of intelligence carried with it a steady prolongation of infancy. Mental life became more complex and various, as the things to be learned multiplied. Less could be transmitted by heredity; more had to be learned in the earlier years of life. So, instead of being born with a few simple capacities fully organized, like the flycatcher, man came to be born with the germs of many complex capacities, which had to be brought out by education and personal experience. Man is thus provided with a long period wherein his mind is plastic; and this period has increased in length with civilization.

The effect of this extension of the term of infancy is, that the care of the parents was extended over a longer time, and the family was established. When this step was taken, man began to be civilized; for the family developes into the clan or the tribe, government was set up, and the race was on the road to modern civilization.

South Carolina's Dispensary.

"Please explain the main provisions of the South Carolina liquor law."—A. C., Ottumwa, Iowa.

The main provisions of the South Carolina State dispensary liquor laws are as follows: The governor appoints commissioners believed by him to be abstainers from intoxicants "who shall under such rules and regulations as may be made by the State Board of Control, purchase all intoxicating liquors for lawful sale in this state, giving preference to manufacturers and brewers in this state, and furnish the same to such persons as may be designated as dispensers thereof, to be sold as hereafter prescribed in this act. The commissioner is to hold office for two years, to reside and have his place of business at Columbia, to receive a salary of $1,200, and to be allowed a bookkeepet at a salary of $1,200, and such other assistants as the Board of Control may deem necessary. He shall not sell to the county dispensers any intoxicating or fermented liquors except such as have been tested by the chemist of the South Carolina college and declared to be pure and unadulterated. He shall not receive from said county dispensers for such liquors sold to them more than 50 per cent above the net cost thereof, and all amounts so received by him from all sales shall be paid by him paid over to the treasurer of the state monthly." For further information address State Board of Dispensary Commissioners, Columbia, South Carolina.

The Western Reserve.

Why is the northeastern section of Ohio called the Western Reserve?"—W. C. A., Logan, O.

After the Revolutionary war disputes arose in regard to the right of soil in the western territory. It was settled by the cession to the United States, Virginia reserving 3,709,848 acres near the rapids of the Ohio for her state troops, and Connecticut a tract of 3,666,921 acres near Lake Erie. The control was in the federal government, but the land was owned by the state. The latter parcel was known in Connecticut state papers as the "Western Reserve," and as the land was sold to settlers the money saved from it passed into a school fund and was applied to educational purposes in the state of Connecticut, for whose benefit it was reserved. Each school district drew its share in proportion to the children residing within it between the ages of 4 and 16, and only on condition that a school should be maintained thereby a certain portion of the year, the teachers to pass an examination before a designated board, and the school to be twice examined during each term and certified in like manner. The land has long since been sold, but the title of the Western Reserve still clings to the Connecticut reservation. It was largely settled by pioneers from that state and New England states, who traveled thither with their household goods, before there was any other means of conveyance, in wagons and carts drawn by their own horses and oxen. It was nearly all a wooded region, and the six had to precede the plow. The trees were girdled or cut down and burned to make a way for the first crop. Owing especially to the vast forests it was celebrated for long continued and heavy rains. A Connecticut farmer once started off for the new country in the early spring, with his little family, furniture and stores upon a cart drawn by two yoke of stalwart oxen. About haying time in this land home he was seen returning. Being questioned as to the reason of his discouragement he said that after his arrival they had a "shower" which lasted six weeks; that the settlers there began to prophesy that the shower would turn into a "settled rain," and he thought he would come back and wait for clear weather.

Baptism.

J. C. E., Brooks, Ore.: Read Matthew iii, 13 to 16, inclusive; Mark i, 9-10; Luke iii, 21, and you have all that anybody knows about the baptism of Christ. The mode of baptism is not stated by any of the evangelists. There is nothing said, so far as we know, of the baptism of the apostles. In the Epistle to the Ephesians, Paul says there is "one faith, one Lord, one baptism," but he does not specify what he means by baptism. Very probably he meant simply water baptism. We can not discuss the relative merits of immersion, sprinkling or pouring, for the question of taking children into the church. These are barren, dogmatic questions, far apart from a living faith.

Railway Nicknames.

"Why is the Toledo, St. Louis & Western railroad called the Clover Leaf; the Chicago Great Western the Maple Leaf, and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis the Nickel Plate?"—R. C. T., Martz, Ind.

The original name of the Clover Leaf was the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City—the name of three cities; and a three-parted clover leaf was adopted as the symbol of the road. The various lines composing the Chicago & Great Western, if looked at on the map, appear like the veins on a maple leaf; hence the name. At the time the New York, Chicago & St. Louis was building, nickel plating for ornamental work had just become popular, and was deemed the best finish for polished work. The equipment of the road was all of the best class, and some one, referring to it, said jestingly that "the road was to be nickel plated." That is one explanation given. Another is that the initials of the road, N. Y., C. & St. L., were read "nickel" by the employes, as the Kansas & Texas—K. & T.—is called "Katy" by its employes. You can take your choice.

An Old Sword.

A subscriber at Linden, New York, sends the following. Can any one tell what he wishes to know? If so we shall be glad to publish:

Editor Question Bureau:—I have a sword in my possession which was plowed up in a field near Leavenworth, Kan., about sixteen years ago. It has a double edge, 26 inches long, 1¾ inches wide, and weighs 2½ pounds. Has heavy brass handle and hand guard. On handle looks like scales, with an eagle on each side of handle head. On the blade near handle is I. S. N., 1842; on one side is N. W. P., and on the other side (not very plain) N. P. A. M. E. S. S. P. R. I. N.; on the brass is 162; N. W. P. and W. A. T. Can you tell for what and when such swords were used?

Names of Towns.

"Please give the origin or meaning of the names of the following places: Terra Alta, Piedmont, Kenova, Erbacon, Huntington, Bluefield, Viropa, Jayenne, Ambrosia, Cannelton."—C. P. G., New, W. Va.

Terra Alta is Spanish and means "high ground." Piedmont is French, and means "at the foot of the mountain." Huntington was named after Collis P. Huntington, the president of the Southern Pacific railroad. Cannelton is named after cannel coal, a variety formerly used exclusively in making gas. Kenova is a manufactured word, made of the first syllable of Kentucky and the abbreviation "Va." for Virginia, because it is on or near their boundary lines. Bluefield is made up of "blue" and "field," but we do not know why. Ambrosia was the fabled nectar of the Greek gods. As for Erbacon, Viropa and Jayenne, they appear to be manufactured words, but we know nothing about them.

Lightning and Thunder.

"What causes lightning? What causes thunder? Is the cold air above or below the cloud? Does it thunder every time it lightens?"—L. M. C., Kernersville, N. C.

The air between two clouds charged with electricity is subject to an electrical strain or pull. When this strain becomes too great, a disrupdive discharge takes place. This discharge varies in character from invisible silent lightning to the violent impulsive rush discharge which has an enormous amount of energy. Thunder is but the crackle of the electric discharge but its sound is reinforced and prolonged by echoes from adjacent clouds or other objects. Lightning is not necessarily accompanied by thunder. Clouds are formed by moisture rising from a warmer to a colder layer of air. When these conditions are reversed there is precipitation in the form of dew, rain or snow.

The United States.

"At present how many states and how many territories are there in the United States?"—Reader, Wadestown, W. Va.

There are 45 states; four organized territories—Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Hawaii; two unorganized territories—Indian and Alaska; and two possessions of the United States—the Philippines and Porto Rico; besides Guam, Tutuila, and some 70 small islands valuable chiefly for guano.

Soldiers' Graves.

"Please explain which way a soldier's head is buried, and why they are not buried as other people are."—Subscriber, Grayschapel, N. C.

We know of no custom of the sort. The ancient way of burying was with the feet to the east. In modern cemeteries the head is placed toward the road or path which always runs along one side of the burial plots, without regard to the direction of the compass.

The Sun's Heat.

"Please give some of the best theories advanced for the source of the heat and light of the sun."—W. W. G., Marion, O.

If you heat a body, it will eventually get so hot as to give off light. Thus, a piece of iron first appears dull red. As it gets hotter it is cherry red, then yellow, and liquid steel in a converter is a blinding white. The light of the sun is thus a consequence of its heat. The theory of its cause now accepted by all scientific men is that the condensation which has been going on for millions of years, and the heat due to the impact of meteors, afford adequate cause for the heat of the sun.

Addressing Letters.

"Will you kindly give the correct form of addressing a letter to the following persons: President of the United States, member of the President's Cabinet, chief justice or associate justice of United States supreme court, and ambassador or minister to a foreign country?"—C. F. T., Peach Tree, N. C.

The proper form of addressing the President or any Cabinet officer is to address the office and not the man. The proper form is: "The President, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.," or, it may be, "William McKinley, President," etc. The terms, "Hon." or "His Excellency" are not admissible.

For a Cabinet officer, "The Honorable the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C."

For the Supreme Court, use the prefix "Hon." before his name, then add "Chief Justice, the Supreme Court," or "Associate Justice, the Supreme Court, Washington, D. C."

For an ambassador or minister, use the prefix "Hon." before his name, and then add "United States Ambassador," or "United States Minister," followed by the name of the city and country.

The Steel Strike.

"Please explain the cause of the dispute between the steel workers and their employers, and stating the amount of wages paid per day, with any matter of interest relating to the subject."—J. E. R., Elk Rapids, Mich.

The steel strike involves no question of wages or of hours of work. It is simply to compel the United States Steel corporation to sign the Amalgamated Association scale for all its mills. Some of these are run with union labor, and some are not. The steel corporation manager's say this would force the non-union men to join the association, whether they wish it or not. The whole thing is simply a struggle between two trusts—the Steel Trust and the Labor Trust.

Pronunciation.

"Will you please pronounce for me Jesuit, Carmelite, Encyclical, Ruy Blas, Roncesvalles, Daudet, Marcus Aurellus, and Abderrahman?"—H. L., Yale, Ill.

Carmelite is pronounced Kar-mel-ite, accent on first. Encyclical is en-sick-lick-al, accent on second. Ruy Blas is Roo-e-Blahs, accent on Blas, on first syllable, the a in Blas as in father. Roncesvalles is Ron-se-val-les, accent on first. Daudet is Do-day, accent on first, the au as o in no. Marcus Aurellus is Mark-kus Aur-el-ius. The a as a or in nor, e like i in machine, i short as in tin, accent on second. Abderrahman is properly Abder Rahman. The first word is pronounced as spelled, accent on first. Rahman is Ra-man, a in both syllables as in arm, accent on first.

The 13th Cavalry.

"Where is the 13th U. S. Cavalry now located, and when will it go to the Philippines, if not now gone there?"—J. J. S., Acuff, Tenn.

The headquarters and Troops B, D, E, F, G and H are at Fort Meade, South Dakota; Troops A and C, at Fort Assiniboine, Montana. Only the War department can tell you when the regiment will go to thePhilippines, if at all.

Connective Tissue.

"Describe connective tissue, and give name of the man who discovered the circulation of the blood?"—R. R. P., North Baltimore, O.

Connective or cellular tissue is a white tissue whose office it is to envelope and bind together the other tissues of the body. Cartilage is composed of connective tissue; so are the tendons. William Harvey, an English physician, born 1578, died 1657, discovered the circulation of the blood. Why did not you consult some school text-book on physiology?

Hall of Fame.

"Will you please tell us what is meant by the expressions, 'American Hall of Fame,' and the 'Drama of Job,' and oblige?"—Kansas, Sanila, Kansas.

On the first page of Weekly Blade of June 13, is a picture and an article on the Hall of Fame. The gallery there shown has tablets on its interior in honor of one hunured Americans who have distinguished themselves in some way. The book of Job, in the Bible, is sometimes referred to as the "drama of Job," because it is cast in essentially dramatic form, the conversations teaching certain truths.

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"Please give in your Question Bureau the names of the South American rulers and president of Mexico."—J. B., Stanley, W. Va.

The following are their names and titles:
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Bolivia—Gen. Pando, President.
Brazil—Senor Campos Salles, President.
Chile—Jeruan Blesco, President.
Colombia—J. M. Marroquin, Vice President.
Ecuador—Gen. Eloy Alfaro, President.
Paraguay—Emilio Aceval, President.
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The first edition of the entire book of Psalms in verse appeared in France in 1561, with the royal privilege, and 10,000 copies were immediately disposed of. These were speedily set to music, and were generally sung in the reformed churches of France and French Switzerland. This was the work of Marot and Beza, two French poets. Marot arranged 25 Psalms to which Beza added the rest.

Pergamos.

J. A. W., Merry Oaks, N. C.: The City of Pergamos, referred to in the messages to the seven churches in the Revelations ii, 12-13, was an ancient city of Asia Minor, near the river Caicus, and at the confluence of the Cetius and Selinus. It was founded so far back that its origin is sought. It belonged successively to the Persians, to Alexander the Great, to the Thracian kingdom of Lysimachus, and to Seleucis I of Syria. At his death, 280 B. C., it became the seat of an independent kingdom. Under Eumenes II (197-159 B. C.) it became one of the most splendid cities of Asia, with a magnificent library and a renowned school of literature. Attalus III, who ruled from 138 to 133 B. C., bequeathed the kingdom to the Romans, who erected it into the province of Asia, with Pergamos as the capital. Its extensive ruins are among the finest in that land of ruined cities.

The phrase of Revelations ii, 13, "where Satan's seat is," or, as better translated, "where the throne of Satan," simply refers to the wickedness of the inhabitants, they being the devotees of the sensual worship of pagan goddesses.

The Universal Ether.

"Please state in your paper whether the cosmic ether theory is holding its own among scientific men. I think it will share the fate of the phlogiston theory. For the idea of matter, that is neither an element, nor a compound—imponderable at that—seems absurd on its very face, is there anything to sustain it, except the vibratory theory of light—a hypothesis at best?"—A. P., Bedford, Tenn.

The theory of the universal ether is accepted by all scientific men, because it is the only theory which explains light, heat, electricity and gravitation, as well as a number of terrestrial phenomena. You are in error in saying it is matter; that is not the theory. The matter is too abstruse to discuss here in full. Perhaps the best work on the subject is "Ether, Matter and Motion," by Prof. Dolbear. If you are interested in the subject, you will find it most valuable and interesting.

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"Please tell me how, or by whom the commissioner of pensions is appointed."—H. G. R., Sherwood, O.

The commissioner of pensions is nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

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Subscriber, Sauk Center, Wis., referring to a reply in the Question Bureau of Weekly Blade of July 4, headed, "Religion of Rome," asks:

"Kindly give the name of the bishop of Rome who 'afterwards arrogated to himself the position of being the chief bishop,' and the year in which he did so. Also, please state the date of the separation of the Greek church by reason of the action of the bishop of Rome, as aforesaid."

In the first three centuries of its history the Christian church was not of sufficient consequence to inspire ambition in the minds of men; but by the middle of the fourth century, and after the Emperor Constantine had made it the official religion of the empire, the question of supremacy in the church became of the highest importance. The word "pope" was used until that time in Latin countries, to designate any ordained minister of the church in exactly the same way as the word priest is now used; but in the later part of the fourth century, Siricius, Bishop of Rome, adopted it as a title. It was made the exclusive property of the Bishop of Rome by Gregory VII., in the 11th century. These two dates correspond with and in a measure are identical with those of the separation of the Greek or Eastern church from that of Rome.

The first serious dissension in the church came when Constantine established his new capital at Constantinople, and made it the seat of government of the empire, thus making Rome a place of secondary consideration. The patriarchs of the church in the east being at the seat of government and in the favor of the Emperor, naturally had the real power of the head of the church, but the Bishop of Rome had for so many years been—and still remained—the traditional head, that they were not content to relinquish their honored place. These circumstances gave rise to such an antagonism, which, by the end of the fourth century, had become so acute that, in A. D. 483, Pope Felix III. excommunicated the patriarchs of Constantinople and Alexandria, and the Emperor also. For the next 35 years there was no communication between the two branches of the Christian church. The breach was afterwards healed, only to be opened again and again, until the 11th century when the separation was made permanent.

Perhaps the statement may be clearer to say that, for the first four and a half centuries after Christ, the "primacy of honor," by the other churches, on account of the tradition that the Apostle Peter founded the church at Rome and was its first bishop, but no point of power, and ten years, established the supremacy of the Council of Chalcedon in 451, and his vigorous policy during the next century and a half later.

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As to the division between the Eastern and Western churches, the claim of the bishop of Rome to headship of the church, while always denied by the church at Constantinople, and the Eastern church, accent on first, was not the only point of difference. The strongest point of difference was on a doctrinal point. The first ecumenical council, held at Nicaea in A. D. 325, adopted what is called the Nicene creed. The council at Toledo, A. D. 589, added two Latin words—three, in English—to one clause of that creed. The Nicene creed speaks of the Holy Ghost "which proceedeth from the Father." The Toledo council inserted "filioque," which means, "and the Son," so that the sentence reads, "which proceedeth from the Father and the Son." This has always been rejected by the Eastern Christians; and this dispute about "the procession of the Holy Ghost," and the denial by the Eastern church of the supremacy of Rome, are the two things which have kept the two great branches of the Christian church apart.

Miscellaneous.

G. M. S., Geddes, S. D.: Sorry to say we do not know.

Scotchman, Hebo, Ore.: Barnum's Jumbo was about 12 feet high. He was injured so badly that he died in a railway collision.

A. B. W., Van Wert, Iowa: The Benders were squatters, and never owned the land on which the murders were ecmmitted, we think.

W. H. S., Arapahoe, Okla.: The copper Canadian bank token has a face value of one cent. As to premiums, consult a coin dealer. See Rules above.

H. M. R., Gowanda, N. Y.: Confederate paper money is worth just what any one will pay for it as a curiosity. We can not give addresses. Read the Rules above.

Eva, West Alexander, Pa.: Let alone all forms of the endless chain. You have no right to make a nuisance of yourself to others by writing begging letters to them.

J. A. M., Mt. Vernon, Mo.: Mr. Bryan may, for reasons of his own, refuse to debate the trust question. That he is in politics for the money he makes out of it is admitted even by his friends in this state.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

LONG RAILWAY FILL RUNS LIKE WATER

The Copper Range railroad has been built to open up copper mining properties in northern Michigan. A paper on the same subject, writen by Mr. C. C. Stowell, one of the resident engineers, was presented at a recent annual meeting of the Illinois Society of Engineers and Surveyors, and from it are taken the following interesting particulars of difficulties encountered.

Some surprising features developed during the work. The clay was what is

generally known as joint clay, extremely hard, and at some points approaching shale. A pick hardly makes an impression on it when dry, and it blasts fairly well, but when wet it is full of such disagreeable qualities as one seldom meets.

"When a cut was completed in this hard material a portion of the slopes in the most unexpecte d places, would suddenly slip gracefully and silently down to the track, displacing or covering it.

In some of the cuts pockets of quicksand were encountered, and such spots were corduroyed in order to take out the material around them, after which they could be excavated.

Some of the banks placed on side hills, made of the material taken from clay cuts during the winter, probably contained frost and some snow throughout the mass. When the spring rains came these would, with little warning, slide from under the track. One of these slides overturned trees and crossing a narrow ravine, slid some twelve or fourteen feet up the opposite side.

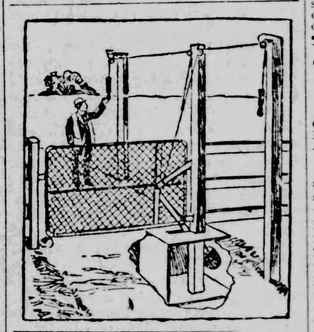
Immediately adjoining this clay district was one of fine sand, with short, sharp cuts and fills. One of these fills was approximately 120 feet long and 30 feet deep. The entire watershed tributary to this ravine above the fill was but a few hundred square yards. As there was earth to spare, the ravine was filled on the upper side nearly to a level with the track.

There was no other material than the fine sand in the fill, and so far as could be learned by surface examination, nothing but sand underneath it.

One morning the section men noticed that the track was out of line on this fill and stopped to reline it; but before they had taken their car from the track the bank suddenly seemed to change to a liquid and literally flowed from under the track and went with a rush down the ravine, sweeping trees before it and leaving a clear path behind for some 500 feet. The accompanying view shows the condition.—Boston Transcript.

NEW STYLE OF FARM GATE

The inventor of the gate illustrated in the accompanying picture claims to have designed a gate that will not sag, that will not be affected in its workings by snowdrifts, that does not open toward the party desiring to pass through, that has no latch to break nor springs to weaken, and that can not be opened by live stock. If all these assertions are



true the invention should certainly prove a success for its purpose. The gate proper is built on a rigid frame, and has one pivot pin near the bottom of the center post. It will be observed that there is an arm extending beyond this pin into the well beneath, and on the end of this arm is the weight which acts as a counterbalance. A person approaching from either direction will give a slight pull to the nearest handle, thus overcoming the slight surplus weight of the gate and tilting it vertically on its pivot until it clears the drive or walk. After passing through the second handle is pulled and the gate again tilts to its normal position. The designer of this simple arrangement is Harvey P. Wellman, of Bushville, Ind.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MERITED SUCCESS

Of a Genuine Article.

It is seldom that a Proprietary medicine becomes famous without large sums expended in advertising. One notable exception to this is Dr. A. B. Simpson's Vegetable Compound, (a blood purified). After years of experimentation, Dr. Simpson perfected the formula of his (now) famous medicine, and commenced in a small way to make its merits known by taking what was considered hopeless cases of contagious blood poison, and the mercurial effects of former treatments, scrofula, tetter, salt rheum, erysipelas, fever sores, rheumatism, long standing cases of liver, kidney and bowel diseases, with the agreement of "no cure, no pay." Dr. Simpson's medicine effected so many permanent cures of this class of diseases between the years of 1875 and 1885, that its fame began to spread; one notable case of a Mrs. McCluskey, who unfortunately contracted the dread blood disease, had expended her all in vain efforts to find relief; became a county charge, and in a most deplorable condition was removed to the poorhouse. The county physician could do nothing for her, and pronounced her case absolutely incurable. Dr. Simpson's medicine effectually and permanently cured her. The facts in this case were certified to by the Wayne county, Ind., commissioners, and the township trustee. Commercial travelers and others who have visited Richmond, Ind., hearing of these wonderful cures have talked it abroad, with the result that Dr. Simpson's Vegetable Compound is known and in demand all over the country, and kept for sale in all drug stores.

NEW YORK TO ADOPT OLD ENGLISH CUSTOM

New Yorkers will soon have a chance to enjoy their roast beef—"a cut off the joint"—in a way in which it is served in one place in Old England. Instead of having your slice of beef cut from the roast in a mysterious subterranean apartment, in an obscure corner of the kitchen or in some other invisible place and then brought to you on a plate more

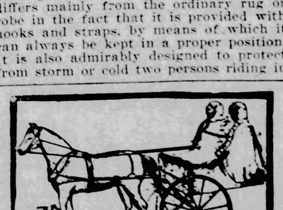
or less cold, the carver, when your order has been given, will wheel the joint up to your table and there, before your eyes, proceed to cut off the bit you select.

This is one of the leading features of Simpson's, in the Strand, London, which never fails to please American visitors. The huge joint of beef, when "done to a turn" on a smokejack before an open grate, is sent up to the dining room and kept hot on the movable frame by a lamp placed under a pan of boiling water. The joint is kept under cover except when the carving is being done beside your table. Saddle of mutton and turbot are also served in the same way.

To a hungry man, there is nothing more pleasant than to watch the carving of the beef he is about to eat, and he can select the bit of fat that pleases his fancy, or have a slice of the "undercut," as he may select. Specially prepared stands on wheels are now being made for the restaurant where this system is to be introduced in New York, and it is said the carver will wear a spotless and picturesque costume.—New York Herald.

CARRIAGE ROBE DEVISED FOR COUPLES

Novel and useful is a storm robe and vehicle cover which has been fashioned by an ingenious Kansas inventor, according to the New York Herald. It differs mainly from the ordinary rug or robe in the fact that it is provided with hooks and straps, by means of which it can always be kept in a proper position. It is also admirably designed to protect from storm or cold two persons riding in



an open carriage. The old-fashioned rug serves the same purpose fairly well, but, as those who have been caught in a storm in the open country know, it has its inconveniences, one being that it does not protect the whole body, and another, that it requires constant attention.

Persons covered with this new robe, however, have their hands entirely free—a fact which is so significant that the inventor has been charged with fashioning it for the special benefit of young people who have a liking for each other and who love to commune together during buggy rides.

Fashion Fortissimo.

Hewitt—Do you think this suit of mine too loud?

Jewett—Why, my boy, that suit would make a good selection for your graphophone.—Smart Set.

MEN AND AFFAIRS.

Henry P. Davenport, Jr., of Clay Court House, Va., has a set of Blackstone with Washington's autograph on the fly-leaf of each volume. Presumably the books were in the library of the first President.

The ancient game of bowls is promised a revival in England which will naturally spread to America. At its best period this pastime was a costly rival to golf.

W. K. Vanderbilt was the first to be elected of the nine Americans who are now members of the Automobile club or France.

The Court of Criminal Appeals in Texas has decided in a recent case that the sickness of the defendant's counsel, caused by going on a spree, is not sufficient ground for the continuance of a murder trial.

Among the revived stories of Tolstoi's work is that which tells how while the author was sick a careless servant threw into a disused canal the preliminary notes from which "Peace and War" was written. The papers were rescued and are now in the Rumjanzoff Museum at Moscow.

A thief lately arrested in Madrid carried a concealed electric battery connected with a metallic plate which he carried in his right hand. He would approach a man offering his hand in friendly fashion. If the man responded by clasping the outstretched hand an overpowering shock was the result and the thief would get through his work and away before the victim recovered.

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Write to-day telling the doctor what you wish to be cured of and receive the free treatment for it by return mail. There are no conditions whatever. Dr. Buskirk's generous offer is meant for everybody who suffers from disease in any of its various forms. Address Dr. J. D. Buskirk, 84 White Block, Coldwater, Mich. No one should miss this grand opportunity of securing the benefits of the doctor's latest discovery since it costs you nothing.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for August 11. God's Promise to Abram. (Gen. xv, 1-18). By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT—Last week's lesson presented the circumstances which led to the separation between Abram and Lot. Some time after their settlement in their new homes opportunity was given for the former to show that he still cherished kindly feelings toward his nephew. It appears that at the time Lot established himself there Sodom with other cities of the plain was subject to the kings of several cities who formed a kind of confederacy, but after fourteen years of submission an attempt was made to throw off the yoke. The rebellion was unsuccessful. In a fierce battle the army of Sodom was defeated and the inhabitants were carried away captive.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Circulation Last Week. 153,000

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to end we make our most favorable terms now.

TO SUBSCRIBERS WHOSE TIME EXPIRES DURING AUGUST.

We have just mailed a renewal proposition of special interest to those whose time expires this month. It is so favorable that it cannot be ignored, and we will be surprised if it does not bring a renewal in every case, and several new subscribers with each renewal. Remember the proposition must be accepted during August, and the proposition will not be made to you again. If any August subscriber fails to get this proposition by August 3d, they will oblige us by sending for a duplicate.

DROUTH AND BUSINESS.

The damage done to the corn crop by the drouth goes up into the hundreds of millions; but the showers within the past week have mitigated its severity, and it is hoped the most damage is over. With a reasonable amount of rain, the farmers will be able to gather a much larger proportion of their crops than seemed possible ten days ago. The damage to the corn crop is estimated very conservatively at $150,000,000, while the loss to hay and minor crops certainly adds fifty millions to the loss.

Two results have followed the season of dryness. The first is a sharp advance in the market price of corn. Wheat has also risen somewhat, but it is "the cheapest grain in the world at present prices," according to a grain man's dictum. The second is the rapid marketing of live stock, because feeders fear the expense of keping thir cattle on the farm. The receipts of cattle at Chicago have broken the record. The receipts of hogs were also excessive.

The stock market has sympathized with these conditions, and there has been a shrinkage in the market value of railway securities, particularly of roads traversing the drouth belt. The shrinkage in stocks is probably greater than the actual loss from crop damage, so that the direct and indirect loss from the unfavorable weather conditions makes an enormous total. General trade and manufacturing have as yet not been seriously affected, and if the drouth be really broken for good, they will escape with but nominal loss.

THE NEW MAINE.

The new battleship Maine, launched Saturday, at the Cramp shipyards, Philadelphia, is a far more formidable vessel than her namesake, whose wreck still lies in the mud of Havana bay. Not only is the new Maine much larger than the old, but her engines are nearly double in power, while in fighting strength she will be superior to any vessel now afloat in the United States navy.

Her main battery will consist of four 12-inch guns in turrets; her secondary battery of twelve 6-inch quick-fire guns in barbettes, and she will carry a number of rapid-fire guns of smaller caliber, as well as machine guns, located on the superstructure and the military masts. Her 12-inch armor will be of Krupp steel, and she can carry enough coal to go 10,000 miles. Her crew will consist of 510 men.

The American people are glad to have the name of the Maine perpetuated in the navy. They all join in the fervent wish that her record may be glorious, and that she may not have a fate similar to her unfortunate predecessor.

WITHDRAWING HER TROOPS.

What is the next complication in world politics, brought about by the schemes and ambitions of the great powers of Europe? Time alone can tell. But that there is some move on foot against England which she must checkmated is evident from the announcement that 70,000 British infantry are to be withdrawn at once from South Africa.

The statement is made that the work hitherto done by these men—the protection of the hundreds of miles of railway connecting the seaports with the interior—can be as well performed by mounted men. But where are the mounted men? The world is unaware that there is a cavalry surplus in South Africa. Shortly after the capture of Pretoria there was a demand for a large additional mounted force, which has never been furnished.

Nor is it stated that these 70,000 men are to be returned to England. They are to be sent, so the surmise goes, to some point of England's widely-distributed empire, where danger meanaces. There is no need of them in China. European rumor has it their distination is India. There are but two possible cases of danger there. One would be an insurrection; and there is no sign of such an upheaval. The other is a movement by Russia through Afghanistan upon India. Yet it would seem that Russia has her hands full at present, in completing the great trans-Siberian railway, and in absorbing Manchuria into her overgrown empire.

The answer to the puzzle will come only when the world knows where these troops are to be sent. There may be a large surprise in store for the world; for if danger threatens England's "far-flung battle-line," as Kipling says, the fact is not yet apparent.

THE PENSION QUESTION.

A large number of our friends of the Grand Army, as well as many soldiers who are not members of that organization, are much opposed to Pension Commissioner Evans, and blame the President directly, and the Republican party indirectly, for retaining him. Perhaps it may cause them to "think a little" if they will read the following editorial from the Democratic New York World, which it prints under the caption, "The Cost of Demagogy:"

The number of pensioners added to the roll during the fiscal year ending June 30, thirty-six years after the close of the war, was 40,292.

The total number added in the year 1872, seven years after the end of the war, when, in the opinion of the Pension Commissioner then in office, "practically all the old soldiers who had suffered grave disabilities might be supposed to have put in their applications," was 15,712.

That is to say, the additions to the list have increased threefold in twenty-nine years.

The total number of pensioners now on the list is just about a round 1,000,000, against 252,000 in 1872. The annual cost is nearly $140,000,000, or $110,000,000 more than in 1872. And the greater part of this enormous increase is due to the demagogism and cowardice of the politicians of both parties. They have voted pensions, both general and special, for every conceivable cause, with an eye to the "old-soldier vote," until now the cost of the roll exceeds that of any standing army in Europe and the combined pension list of all the rest of the world.

In 1872, the pension laws allowed pensions only to those whose disability occurred while in army service, to their widows and minor children. No doubt the statement of the then Pension Commissioner was true, that the majority of those who had suffered grave disabilities had applied. It was but seven years after the war, and the vast majority of the ex-soldiers were in the heyday of manly strength.

But as the years went on, and the boys in blue began to tread the downhill path of later life, the effects of those years of campaigning began to show themselves. The number of applicants increase, but they meet with this difficulty—that they could not connect their present disabilities with their army service—establish the relation of cause and effect.

This led to the enactment of the dependent pension law of 1890, which allows pensions to ex-soldiers for poverty, and does not require their disabilities to be traced to army service. This law has doubled the number of pensions. We do not agree with the World that this law was passed because of "demagogism and cowardice" on the part of Congress. We prefer to take the ground that the Republican and Democratic members who voted for that law did so from patriotic motives, feeling that the ex-soldiers merited that recognition because of the great service they did the nation.

It is true the pension payments are a heavy burden on the government. The amount paid out in one year would build the Nicaragua canal. It would build, in two years, a navy greater than that of any other nation. And it is also true that there is a vast number of people who feel the burden keenly, and wish it were lifted from the nation's shoulders. But it is part of the price the United States must pay for national unity—and it is not too dear, after all.

MR. BRYAN'S OMISSION.

Mr. Bryan, in the last issue of the Commoner, scolds the Ohio Democratic convention for its sins of omission. He enumerates the money question, the tariff question, the lack of clear statement on trusts and "imperialism," and then adds:

The platform fails to make any reference to the recent Supreme court decision. Why should a Democratic convention hesitate to condemn the doctrines set forth by Justice Brown?

Why should it raise a row about the Supreme court decision, unless it favors a constitutional amendment prohibiting the acquisition of territory? The decision stands as the supreme law of the land, and there is no way of oversetting it save by amending the constitution. And even Mr. Bryan knows that no such amendment could possibly pass the requisite number of state legislatures to make it effective. Why, then, should a platform be loaded down with it?

If Mr. Bryan thinks the Ohio platform should cover, either in defense or condemnation, all quesions that are or have been at issue among the American people, why did he not specify the movement in the South to deprive the negro of all political power? Why did he not point out that the Ohio Democrats should have supported or condemned the "grandfather clause?" This is really more important than any of the issues he criticises the Ohio Democrats for not taking up. If he and the Democrats support the Southern Democrats in depriving the negroes of suffrage, then they are estopped from criticism of the government of the Philippines. If it is wrong to govern "without the consent of the governed" in the Philippines, then it is wrong to govern the Southern negroes without their consent, and he must condemn the Democrats of the South. Will Mr. Bryan express his views on this point?

DEAD LETTERS INCREASING.

The number of dead letters shows a marked increase, and the proportion to the total of letters mailed grows larger year by year. Postmaster Coyne, of Chicago, has made an energetic appeal to the letter-writing public, in whose hands alone lies the remedy. He says that 10,000 local letters, mailed in Chicago for delivery in that city, go to the Dead Letter office every month. They fail to be delivered because the addresses can not be found at the street number specified, or do not call at the general delivery.

The remedy is simple. Write your name and address plainly in the upper left hand corner, if you do not use a printed return card on your envelopes. Mr. Coyne says the bulk of these 10,000 non-delivered letters are not business, but social in character; and inquiry at the Dead Letter office shows that the majority have no addresses inside, and hence can not be returned to the writer.

There is a singular and unexplainable prejudice in the minds of many people against using their full names and addresses, especially on the back of an envelope. With many, this extends to the letter itself. Every large newspaper is annoyed in this way. The Blade, with its great weekly circulation, finds constant trouble with correspondents who do not sign their names and addresses. So we fear that Postmaster Coyne's business-like suggestion of using a return address on the envelope will fail of adoption, simply because of this unreasoning prejudice or from sheer carelessness.

Mr. Bryan hears with disquiet that the rank and file of the Indiana Democrats are favorable to the Ohio platform.

THE FORAKER LAW.

Porto Rico now has absolutely free trade with the United States, in consequence of the carrying out by the legislative assembly of the island of the optional clauses of the Foraker law. Looking back at the time that law was enacted, it is easy to see how it was misrepresented in the chorus of vilification that went up from the opposition, especially the anti-imperialists. One of the most bitter opponents of the Foraker law was the New York Evening Post. Now, its Porto Rican correspondent is loud in his praise of it and its workings.

He calls it "legislation of the most generous and adequate character." Generous, because it gave the customs receipts to the island treasury, and adequate because it made our internal revenue laws inoperative in that island, and gave to the insular legislative assembly the power to levy and collect internal taxes suited to the conditions prevailing there. As to the 15 per cent. of the Dingley tariff, which was so bitterly assaulted, the Post's correspondent admits that it "was sorely needed at the time it was imposed."

The wisdom of the law was apparent at the time it was passed to any one who was not blinded by prejudice. It maintained the Dingley duties against all imports except those coming from the United States, and thus maintained the customs revenue at the normal point. Under its provisions, the Hollander law for internal taxation was enacted, which brings free trade between Porto Rico and the United States. Under it the burden of taxation in the island has been shifted from the laborers to the property-owners, the consumers of liquor and tobacco—an excellent change, and one that will conduce to the prosperity of our little tropical appanage.

THE SCHLEY CASE.

There is general satisfaction expressed over the choice made by Secretary Long of the three members of the board of inquiry asked for by Admiral Schley. All these men have the confidence of the people, and the result of the investigation will be accepted without criticism.

If the court finds that the charges made by Maclay against Schley were well founded, the matter will have to end there. The articles of war prescribe that no person shall be tried by a court-martial, or otherwise punished, "for any offence which appears to have been committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial or punishment, unless by reason of his having absented himself or of some other manifest impediment he shall not have been amenable to justice within that period." The events which will come up for review all occurred three years ago.

Another fact is that Schley will be retired on October 9, he having then reached the age limit. It seems, therefore, that all that can come out of the inquiry is a determination of the truth. If Schley is exonerated, he will have a remedy in a civil suit for damages against Maclay, and he has already intimated that this course will be pursued.

THE CANAL TREATY.

Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador to the United States, who is now in London on leave of absence, is doing all in his power to remove the British objections to the annulment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He has been so long at his post in the United States that he understands fully the drift of popular opinion on this subject; and he has brought Lord Salisbury and the British cabinet to understand our designs and purposes regarding the canal.

Without doubt, he has impressed upon the British government the fact that the canal will be of such overwhelming value to British commerce that England can well afford to waive her claims under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty for the sake of having it constructed. The only case in which it would be closed to vessels flying the British flag would be that of war between Great Britain and the United States. Such an event is extremely improbable. The chance is so small as to weigh nothing in comparison to the immense advantages to be obtained by the construction of this waterway. The chances are that when Lord Pauncefote returns to Washington he will bring the draft of a treaty which will be satisfactory to both the President and the senate, and remove all obstacles to our building an American canal, and defending it.

THEY STAND BY PRINCIPLE.

The Gold Democrats of Ohio, now that they have captured the party organization, have no reason to complain if the Bryan Democrats refuse to act with them and insist on putting a ticket of their own in the field.

For several years the Gold Democrats did not affiliate with the Bryan element when it was in control. In 1897 they placed an independent gold ticket in the field. In 1896 they either voted for Palmer and Buckner or direct for McKinley, and last year they either voted for McKinley or remained at home.

The Bryanites of Ohio may expect the Gold Democrats, under the leadership of McLean and Kilbourne, to belittle their acts, misconstrue their motives, and charge that they have sold out to Republicans. The men they nominate will be abused like pickpockets and the whole movement will be made to appear in as unfavorable a light as possible.

But The Blade mistakes the temper of the Bryan Democrats of Ohio if they are deterred from doing their duty in standing by the principles of the party. The Kansas City platform is the law of Democracy until another national convention is held and another declaration of principles is adopted. In their position the followers of Mr. Bryan in Ohio are backed by party law and party precedent.

The Bryan wing must place its ticket on the official ballot by petition and something like 11,000 names will be required. The leaders of the movement do not anticipate any difficulty in securing the signatures. In fact, they declare they can do so without going outside of the big cities of the state, and this is probably true.

That the ticket will go on the ballot there is no doubt and it is equally certain that it will receive the support of thousands of Democrats who believe that principle is greater than the spoils of office.

Why didn't Schley do it long ago, and have the matter cleared up?

THE GRANDFATHER CLAUSE.

The Blade has pointed out at various times since the adoption of the "grandfather clause" in Louisiana's constitution, and similar action by North Carolina, that the question should be carried to the Supreme court of the United States for final decision. This is at last to be done. The Afro-American League of Washington has raised funds for the necessary expenses, and the initial steps will be taken in the courts of Louisiana. If the suffrage section of the law is upheld by the state court, as it doubtless will be, an appeal will be taken to the court of last resort.

The "grandfather clause," it will be remembered, makes all males voters who were citizens of Louisiana or any other state on a given date in 1867, and their descendants; but it imposes an educational qualification on all others. At the date given, the Fourteenth amendment had not been adopted. Hence negroes were not citizens. This is the substance of the famed "grandfather clause." Its effect is to allow all whites to vote, whether illiterate or not, but to exclude all illiterate blacks. As the majority of Louisiana negroes are illiterate, the negro vote ceases to be a matter of concern to the whites of that state.

It must be noted that, in case the Supreme court of the United States decides against the constitutionality of the "grandfather clause," that will not restore to illiterate negroes the right to vote. It will simply disfranchise illiterate whites. It will not nullify the educational restriction. Mississippi has a law which denies the right to vote to illiterates, white or black; and the Supreme court of the United States has upheld this provision.

Hence, any state can limit the suffrage on educational lines, even if the court rules against the "grandfather clause." That ruling will simply nullify the provision allowing hereditary suffrage. The question of the suppression of the illiterate vote, and the reduction of the basis of representation in Congress, as provided for by the Fifteenth amendment, is an entirely distinct one, and lies within the power of Congress to apply at any time.

THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY.

The appellate division of the New York state supreme court has rendered a decision which is somewhat novel. It upholds the right of the individual to privacy. A young lady of Rochester sued two companies for damages because, without her consent, they used her portrait for advertising purposes. She claimed that this was an invasion of her privacy, and an injury because of the reputation for boldness and bad taste which such publication intended to give her.

The court maintained this view. Judge Rumsey, in his opinion, said while the theory upon which the action is based is novel, it is an established principle of the common law that the person and property of every man is inviolate, and that neither may be interfered with without his consent. He quoted Judge Cooley's dictum that every person has the right to be let alone. "I do not see why this principle," added Justice Rumsey, "the object of which is to give to every person a complete immunity from the acts of others which subject him to unnecessary fear and danger can't be and should not be applied to such an act as is complained of here."

In other words, there is no distinction in principle between an act which injures one's reputation, such as libel or slander, and one which diminishes the respect in which the community holds him. Further, the court holds that the right of property in one's lineaments or limbs must be protected by the courts. The invention of photography has made possible a new form of invasion of this right, by obtaining a photograph of a person without consent, and using it for public purposes. The development of new forms of invasion of the right of privacy is thus met by the courts with a new application of old and well-tried principles of the common law.

THE ISTHMIAN ROUTES.

The report of the United States Isthmian canal commission will state that both the Nicaragua and the Panama routes are "perfectly feasible and entirely practicable." This government will therefore be able to choose between the two, and select the route which can be had upon the most favorable terms.

The attitude of Great Britain regarding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will be a factor in the choice. That agreement binds both nations with regard to Central America, but it does not, that we can see, bind either with regard to the Panama route; for that route is in the republic of Colombia, and is therefore South American soil.

And, in case Great Britain relinquishes all objection to our construction of a canal across Central America, there are many who believe that English interests would acquire the rights possessed by the present Panama Canal company, and complete that route—thus giving the world two routes between the Atlantic and Pacific. The objection which they raise is that two canals could not possibly pay.

Well, what of it? The naval need to us of a canal is so great that, as a matter of defense, we ought to be willing to build a canal without thought of future profits. Furthermore, the time will come when ocean traffic will be enormously increased and eventually even two canals will certainly become dividend producers.

The commission estimates the actual value of the work already done on the Panama route at $40,000,000, and that, if the property, rights and concessions can be obtained for that sum, we can save at least $18,000,000 in cost of construction as compared with the Nicaragua route. This is a question for Congress to solve, and it is pretty certain the next session will not pass without some positive canal legislation.

Why did not some of the pretended weather prophets predict the extraordinary and prolonged heated term? Their failure shows their lack of real advance knowledge of the weather.

The actual value of the silver dollar, based on the price of bar silver for the month of June, was 46½ cents. Fortunately, the agitation for the silver standard is over.

Had the Maclay incident happened 73 years ago, a duel instead of a court of inquiry would have been inevitable. We are progressing after all, albeit slowly.

Garrett P. Serviss, the astronomer, predicts a cycle of five hot summers, this being the first. But perhaps Mr. Serviss don't know.

Dewey must feel glad that he was the only Commodore at Manila Bay.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Schley and Maclay.

The court of inquiry to investigate the charges against Admiral Schley is composed of the best material and will have the confidence of the country. The sessions will be open, and every individual American citizen will thus have the opportunity of trying the case himself, making up the verdict and kicking the roof off the heavens if everybody else's verdict does not agree with his. Such being the situation, let us all drop the case and take a vacation until the court begins its work.

Porto Rican Proclamation.

President McKinley issued on July 25 the proclamation necessary to the establishment of free trade between Porto Rico and the United States. The day chosen for this act was that suggested by the Porto Rican assembly on the 4th inst. The proclamation is formal in character, and, after reciting the action already had, simply declares that a civil government for Porto Rico has been organized in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of April 12, 1900, and that the legislative assembly of Porto Rico has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Porto Rico. Immediately upon the issuance of the proclamation the Treasury department gave telegraphic notice to all collectors of customs that free trade had come into existence, and that on and after July 25, merchandise going into Porto Rico from the United States, or coming into the United States from Porto Rico, was exempt from duty. The island has not yet been made an internal revenue district, but certain of the products coming therefrom have now become subject to internal revenue taxes.

China's Indemnity.

Once again, after a season of delay and doubt, word comes through Commissioner Rockhill that a plan for the payment of the Chinese indemnity has at length been adopted. The eleven governments have agreed that the indemnity to be paid by China shall be 450,000,000 taels, and that the security will be the salt tax, the native customs and an increase in the maritime customs to an effective 5 per cent. The principal of the Chinese loan to pay the indemnity will be payable in 1940. Chinese bonds will be accepted at 4 per cent. The individual claims have not yet been determined. A full protocol for the signatures of the ministers is now being prepared. It is hoped to have it completed in time for its signing by Mr. Rockhill, the American special commissioner, and M. de Giers, the retiring Russian minister.

The Brooklyn Bridge.

No little surprise and alarm was occasioned by the suspension of traffic on the Brooklyn bridge on July 25, owing to the discovery that a number of suspension rods had broken. The damage to the bridge by reason of the accident seems to have been overestimated at the time. Part of the anxiety regarding the condition of the structure grew out of the difficulty in procuring precise information from those who happened to be in charge of the bridge when the accident was discovered. A statement from the chief engineer of the bridge, who has returned since the accident, has done much to inform and reassure the public, but it is worthy of note that he expresses the opinion that the bridge will not bear any more weight than is now put upon it. The condition of the bridge is a matter of great importance, which should be looked into very carefully, particularly since there seems to be a difference of opinion among those supposed to be specially informed as to the cause of the accident, and as to the precautions taken to discover mishaps to the structure generally.

Drouth and Corn Crop.

It is interesting to note that the prices of corn this year have topped the highest quotation made in Chicago during 1894, the year of a general crop failure. In August of that year cash corn was sold on the Chicago Board of Trade at 59½ cents a bushel, while contracts for September delivery touched 79⅞ cents last week. The extreme high price was not held long in 1894, and in September it fell to 48 cents, declining to 47 cents in November, 43¾ cents in December and 40 cents in January, the year's average being 48 cents for cash corn. The production that year was only about 1,200,000,000 bushels, and there was also a short wheat crop, while this year we shall narvest at least 1,600,000,000 bushels of corn and 709,000,000 of wheat. In view of these circumstances, the reflection must at once occur to the student of markets that the price of corn has been put up too high by speculators.

McLaurin Is Read Out.

Senator McLaurin of South Carolina has been ruled out of the Democratic party by an underhanded move in the political game by Senator Tillman, and after the latter had expressly declared that he would oppose any effort to get rid of his rival in this way. It remains to be seen what effect this will have upon the political support which Senator McLaurin has hitherto received from revolted Democracy. He is now freer than before to declare his platform without reservation, and as his main position is perfectly understood he is an independent southern leader challenged by conviction as well as force of circumstances to carry out his program to its logical result. He is at least less liable to petty recriminations about his standing as an old-time Democrat, and can impart a dignity to the controversy on its merits of principle. It was necessary, in fact, that this action of the state executive committee should prepare the way for the really interesting phase of the struggle.

The French Election.

The result of the recent elections in France showed very marked gains for the Republicans. Forty-five seats in the Chamber of Deputies formerly occupied by enemies, or at best lukewarm friends of the republic, have passed into the control of the friends of the present government of France. Meantime both royalists and socialists seem to have another long wait in store for them. The republic does not die nearly so easily as they had expected.

France is a perpetual surprise to the foreigner. Thirty years ago Bismarck thought he had fettered the land of Gaul forever by the bonds of an immense war indemnity. The great Teuton, however, misunderstood his enemy. In a few years the debt was paid off and France lived as before. To the American, used to the headless rabble of Paris, the continued existence of a stable government in France is an unending source of surprise. This gentleman, however, as did Bismarck before him, leaves out of account the French peasant. It is in the possession of an honest, patriotic peasantry that France finds the strength necessary to withstand the attacks of her enemies. Meantime these latter gentlemen will doubtless keep up their revolutionary scheming; it does not look as if they were destined to accomplish much by their efforts.

GROVER CLEVELAND WILL VISIT HIS BOYHOOD HOME IN CALDWELL

BIRTHPLACE OF EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Montclair, N. J., July 24.—The celebration of the Caldwell fire department on August 3 will be an event memorable in the history of Caldwell. Former President of the United States Grover Cleveland has promised to participate.

When it is remembered that Mr. Cleveland first saw the light in the quaint town of Caldwell, on March 18, 1837, the importance of the visit can be better understood. And more especially, because this will be his first visit since his father, the Reverend Richard Falley Cleveland, resigned the pastorate of the Presbyterian church in the fall of 1840, and left Caldwell with his son Grover to preach in Fayette, N. Y. Since that time Grover Cleveland has steadfastly refrained from visiting the scenes of his childhood, declining all invitations to participate in any celebrations conducted in or near Caldwell. It is even asserted that the centennial anniversary of the Presbyterian church, held some years ago, was deliberately planned to induce him to attend. Contrary to all expectation, Mr. Cleveland sent his regrets.

The celebration of the fire department will take place on the large lawn of the Smull cottage. It will be an all-day affair. Caldwell's exclusive social set will arrange all details. The homely old parsonage in which the distinguished visitor was born will be handsomely decorated in honor of the occasion.

Sampson-Schley-Maclay Controversy Boiled Down.

Why Schley Is Criticised.

FIRST—Because of his temporary withdrawal from before Santiago on account of lack of coal.

SECOND—Because of his reconnoissance of the defenses and Spanish ships in Santiago harbor.

THIRD—Because of the Brooklyn's famous "loop" movement in the battle of Santiago.

What Maclay Says In His "History of the U. S. Navy."

FIRST—About the temporary withdrawal from Santiago:

In his report about the coal supply of the vessels under his command Schley exhibited either a timidity amounting to absolute cowardice or a prevarication of facts that were intrinsically falsehoods.

Schley, on May 28, 1898, sullied the brightest of American mottoes by penning: "Much to be regretted, cannot obey orders," and turned in cattle flight from the danger spot toward which duty, honor and the whole American people were most earnestly urging him.

Viewed in whatever light it may be, the foregoing dispatch cannot be characterized otherwise than as being, without exception, the most humiliating, cowardly and lamentable report ever penned by an American naval officer.

SECOND—As to the reconnoissance at Santiago:

This timid and nerveless attack on Cervera's ships is the more disappointing when we remember the elaborate and brave preparations Schley had made to "get at the enemy" in earnest. * * * Schley's farcical blockade cannot be described otherwise than as wilful disobedience of orders.

THIRD—As to the "loop" of the Brooklyn:

Schley hastily ordered the helm aport. * * * But that will carry us into the Texas," said the officer. "Let the Texas take care of herself," was the heartless reply, and the shameful spectacle of an American warship, supported by a force superior to the enemy's—a warship whose commander had expended such vast quantities of ammunition on target practice in the presence of a fashionable hotel at Hampton Roads in order to meet a worthy foe—deliberately turning tail and running away was presented. * * * Cervera nobly threw down the gauntlet. Schley cravenly declined to pick it up.

How Schley Explains the Charges Made Against Him.

FIRST—His temporary withdrawal from Santiago was because of a letter from Admiral Sampson, dated May 20, 1898, in which he said: "If the Spanish ships have put into Santiago they must come to either Havana or Cienfuegos. * * * Our best chance of success is to hold there two points—Cienfuegos and Havana. Until we receive more definite information we shall continue to hold Cienfuegos and Havana. Hold your squadron off Cienfuegos.

SECOND—Having made a reconnoissance to develop the enemy's position and incidentally to injure or destroy the Colon, moored well up in the harbor, the presence of the enemy was determined and it was decided not to risk serious disablement until reinforcements arrived.

THIRD—The "loop" of the Brooklyn was the crucial and deciding feature of the combat and of decided advantage. Because of the course of the Spanish fleet and the Brooklyn heading eastward to meet it she would have blanketed the fire of the eastern vessels of the fleet on changing their courses to the westward and between them and the Spanish fleet.

Cervera on the "Loop."

The Maria Teresa attacked and opened fire upon the enemy's battleship of the type of the Indiana and Iowa, launching herself particularly against the Brooklyn, which was the most dangerous obstacle in our path.

Capt. Concas's Explanation.

(Commander of the Infanta Maria Teresa.)

In accordance with previous instructions the Teresa was headed toward the Brooklyn, hoping to ram her. This was frustrated by the Brooklyn's frequently discussed loop, which brought the Texas and the Iowa between her and the Teresa.

As to Responsibility:

MACLAY SAYS:

"The narrative is based solidly on official reports. Nearly every commanding officer concerned has read and corrected proof sheets dealing in actions in which each figured."

SAMPSON SAYS:

"In one way, possibly, I was responsible for the statements made in the history. I was commander-in-chief of the squadron, and was responsible so far as reading the proofs goes."

Remarkable Feat at Golf:

Killing a Bird in Midair.

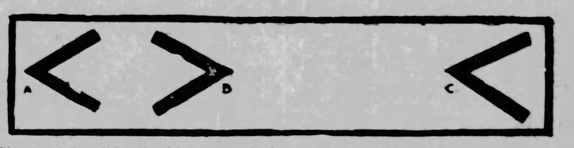
Here is a thing that has more than once been done in golf—killing a bird in midair. It happened once this summer at the Van Cortlandt Park links, this city, says the New York Herald.

Of course it was accidental. No golf player, however expert, could take aim at a bird on the wing and bring him down with the ball. As it occurred at Van Cortlandt, a large robin happened to be in flight diagonally across the course of a ball which had just been sent on a long drive. The ball went whirring on its way high above the ground with almost as much speed as if it had been shot out of a gun.

It struck the robin fair in the breast, crushed in his bones and apparently killed him instantly. Ball and bird fell to the ground together.

New Optical Illusion:

Difficulty of Judging Distances.



Simple and striking is this new optical illusion which has just been evolved by an expert who has devoted much study to the subject. It shows after all how easily we are deceived in measuring distances with the eye.

You would think that the distance between the points B and C was much greater than that between A and B. As a matter of fact, the distance in each case is precisely alike.

You may easily test this with a piece of paper. Mark on the edge the precise points A and B. Then move the paper between B and C and you will realize that the distance in each case is the same.

Of course, as a little study will show you, it is the direction and length of the arrow-like wings that lead your eyes astray.—New York Herald.

Current Events.

Michael Kelly, a maniac, brooding over fancied wrongs, murdered John R. Garrett, a lumber merchant of Leavenworth, fatally wounded a physician, shot three policemen and a laborer and was himself killed by the officers.

Union Pacific earnings the last year were $21,250,000, of which amount $14,600,000 is available for dividends.

General Chaffee to use energetic measures to subdue insurgents in Batangas Province and on Islands of Bobel and Samar.

Wool trust began war on prices to get control of market.

Seven-year-old children united in marriage by mock ceremony at Sterling, Ill., fought against separation by parents.

Detroit celebrated anniversary of Cadillac's landing there 200 years ago, on July 24.

Professor Barnard of Yerkes Observatory returned from eclipse trip to Sumatra. Observation a failure.

Government is collecting data about the condition of crops and expects to issue a special bulletin August 10, giving reliable information.

National Oil & Pipe Line Company of Texas threatens to fight the Standard Oil Company.

Lieutenant Townley of the navy, who was sentenced to dismissal for soliciting bribes, to be given a rehearing.

Secretary of Agriculture declared the excessive heat in the West due to devastation of forest ranges.

Secretary Root suspended order for the reorganization of army posts.

Professor Thorndike of Columbus University says monkeys have earned the right to be placed in the same mental class with men.

Li Ching Fang, Li Hung Chang's adopted son, is likely soon to be appointed minister to the United States, the empress dowager being suspicious of Wu Ting Fang.

Free Trade with Porto Rico proclaimed by President McKinley on July 25.

Representative of a Chicago firm is now in London in support of another American invasion, the erection of steel buildings.

Fire in Davenport, Iowa, destroyed property worth $700,000 and rendered homeless hundreds of persons.

Lieutenant Berthoff's expedition in northeastern Siberia in quest of reindeer for use in Alaska successful, according to his report to the Bureau of Education.

Combination of Kern county, California, oil interests, with capital stock of $25,000,000, is forming.

Workmen's association at St. Louis brought suit to prevent use of Forest park as site for exposition.

Kansas City Republicans planning to organize the state in the interests of Roosevelt for President in 1904.

W. E. Gray, a contractor of Franklin, Ind., shot and killed by Mrs. Martin Freese, whom he had discovered taking a bath in a creek near Boggstown, Ind.

Loot taken from Emperor's palace at Pekin offered for sale in Minneapolis. Government to investigate how it was obtained.

Philippine commission heard arguments on new charter for Manila, which is patterned after that of Washington.

Four lawyers at Nashville, Tenn., engaged in a revolver fight in court and three were wounded.

Strike of cigarmakers closed nearly all the factories at Tampa, Fla.

Exporters of goods for the Porto Rican market unable to get ships enough for the exports which were held back to take advantage of free trade with the island.

Official figures compiled at Washington for the last fiscal year show that Illinois retains her rank as the banner internal revenue producing state in the Union.

Secretary Root stopped importation, duty free, of Panama hats from Porto Rico by officers of the army. Thought it unfair to dealers in American made goods.

Dun's review says the steel industry does not appear to be suffering from the strike. With the exception of cotton goods all lines of trade are very active.

Company organized in New Jersey is virtually a bread trust, and expects eventually to control the output of all the great cities.

Secretary Long appoints Captain Lemly, the Navy department's law officer, as judge advocate of the Schley court of inquiry and issues instructions for the trial.

Statistician Snow, board of trade expert, calls present crop conditions, especially as regards corn, a national disaster, and says each day the drouth continues lessens crop possibilities by millions of bushels.

Drenching rains in five states of the great corn belt break the drought and revive the shriveled crops. Millions of dollars will be saved to the farmers.

Secretary of Amalgamated Association predicts settlement of steel strike this week. He says J. P. Morgan is anxious to end the trouble, and that a basis for negotiations has been agreed on.

The Union Pacific Railway, in lessening the distance to the Pacific coast, accomplishes one of the greatest engineering feats of modern times.

Sack containing $1,000 in silver mysteriously disappears from Commercial National bank, Chicago.

The new sailing ships Brilliant and Acme preparing for a race to Yokohama around the Cape of Good Hope. Both loaded with oil.

Hawaiian Navigation company being organized by San Pedro railroad for trade with Pacific ports.

Molders imported by American Steel Casting company at Sharon, Pa., to fill places of strikers.

Youngstown plant of tin plate trust to be moved to Cleveland.

F. L. Hicks, who served through a campaign in the Boer war to win a bride, returned to Oakland, Cal., after three years' absence, just in time to prevent his fiance marrying another.

Chinese slaves smuggled into the United States across the Mexico border.

Secretary Root called for reports by army post commandants on the effect of the abolition of the canteen. His recommendations to Congress to be based on the information.

New tax schedule as prepared by Porto Rican legislature will be ample for all needs of the island.

British subject whose hotel was burned by a mob in Colorado appealed to English government.

Figures of Bureau of tatistics show rapid growth in export trade with Japan.

Story of J. Wilkes Booth's burial in the Washington arsenal made public.

FOREIGN.

German friends of Ambassador White resented attacks on him by Prussian journals.

Shamrock II. being prepared for its trip across the Atlantic.

Donors of hospital ship Maine to British government resent action of Duchess of Marlborough and other women in taking all the credit for the gift.

Dr. Koch's statement about tuberculosis at the London congress may result in changing sanitary regulations against importation of foreign cattle.

British scientists declare the conclusions of Dr. Koch on tuberculosis are incorrect. Government investigation demanded to settle the question.

French submarine boat attached torpedo to gunboat at Havre after eight-mile trip under water.

Sultan refused permission for Greek squadron to visit Turkish ports.

Prince Chun and suite arrived at Hong Kong on way to Berlin.

Lecturer George Kennan, who is at St. Petersburg, ordered to leave Russia because he is considered an undesirable foreigner.

New board to rule China, consisting of five men, with Prince Ching at the head, is named and Pekin regards the action as rendering the situation more hopeful.

King Christian will not sell Island of St. Thomas to the United States, though it yields nothing and is an expense to the Danish government.

President Diaz, of Mexico, issued order prohibiting strike of engineers on Mexican International railway.

German tariff proposals announced in the Berlin Gazette. Grain duties not to be reduced.

King Edward conferred Red Cross decoration on Miss A. G. Chapin for work done at siege of Pekin.

German tariff project declared to be a sop to the agrarians, which it is not expected the bundesroth will confirm.

Health of London menaced by the product of its unsanitary bakehouses.

General Lyttleton will probably succeed Lord Kitchener as commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa.

Transport Meade arrived at San Francisco with Eighth Battery and Colonel Greenleaf from Manila.

Thirteen British killed and twenty-one wounded in fight with Mad Mullah.

Boers captured, wounded, or surrendered from July 1 to 2 numbered 1,062.

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

FOR SALE—40 acres hard wood stump land, Benzie Co., Mich. Good soil; one mile from railroad town. $4 per acre. C. L. Northrup, Hartford, Mich.

Publishers' Column

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated. We cannot adequately describe them in this limited space. Therefore we make you this

SPECIAL OFFER—We will send a sample teaspoon, free of charge, to any one who desires to examine the goods before ordering, and who will agree to order the balance of the set, if the goods are satisfactory. Prices:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.50
One dozen table spoons	2.25

Send for a sample. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and old brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Waltham and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00, same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for the use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Cut Paper Patterns. READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2083—Polly Frock.

Sizes for 4, 6 and 8 years.—What a comfort the plain unbelted dress is to some little girls who dislike any possible banding in at the waist. The "Polly" is just one of the nicest play frocks to be imagined for girls of four, six and eight. It has a straight-yoke front and back, and to this yoke is fastened the full, plain

skirt, the joining being hidden by a Breton band of embroidery. A blue and white gingham would have a band of imitation Kensington embroidery in scarlet and blue on a white ground, and a frock of pongee would be trimmed with a strip of Oriental cotton embroidery in mixed colors.

2054—Anderson Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.—A variety of shirt-waists will be in vogue this season. The newest is made with little or no fullness at the neck, and a moderate blouse-droop at the belt in front. The backs are sometimes plain, but in many of the most recent designs, as in the "Anderson," the back matches

the front. This model is tucked front and back and gathered at the waist-line. This design is in sheer cream linen, machine-stitched in black. The sleeves are tucked from wrist to elbow, leaving them with an old-time fullness above the elbow.

1841—Ladysmith Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.—A stylish and desirable model for all kinds of general and outing wear. It is quite full in front, at the waist-line, and the plain back extends over the

shoulder to the front, where it forms a narrow pointed yoke. It has the regulation shirt sleeve, finished with a cuff. Heavy cotton and woolen fabrics are the favorite materials, simply finished with stitching.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

2073—Morrison Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure.—There is no doubt about the fact that waists buttoned in the back are extremely stylish and particularly becoming to slender women. An unbroken line across the bust always gives the effect of breadth. Another point to consider is that they are easier to make. Some women object to the difficulties of getting them on and off. But a woman who has so little flexibility of body that she cannot button

her own waist in the back should seriously consider the necessity of some mild gymnasium work rather than a simpler style of dress. The Morrison shirt-waist is decidedly novel in effect. The square yoke is of cream lace and tucked white mull, and the full vest and blouse are of violet mull trimmed with bands of the white. This combination of materials is charming worn over a pale-blue lining and finished with a girdle of black velvet.

2097—Jennison Waist.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years.—There is a fancy this summer for trimming light-

tinted silks with figured ribbons in Persian and Russian designs.

In this pretty frock for girls of fourteen and sixteen, cream-white Shanghai silk is used and trimmed with cream Liberty ribbon carrying a Persian design in pale blues and rose pinks. The Jennison waist has a blouse very slightly full at the waist and opening over a vest of the same, and a tucked chemisette of Persian blue chiffon. A bit of the chiffon embroidered in rose silk, which any girl could do for herself, trims the collar, and the Persian ribbon is used as an insertion band to decorate the entire waist. Sleeves are growing fuller, as will be seen in the illustration. The entire waist may be lined or not. Cream lace over blue or pink would be a pretty substitute for ribbon.

2098—Egbert Skirt.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years.—The Egbert skirt, designed to wear with this very fetching little French waist, is cut with a deep yoke and circular flounce. The yoke is trimmed with two rows of the ribbon, a third row forming the girdle. The skirt is cut to escape the ground about two inches, and is not lined.

Do Your Own Cutting.

The Blade's Home Dressmaker is the most complete and comprehensive system for cutting ladies' and children's garments that has ever yet been offered by any one. The Blade Home Dressmaker makes it easy for every woman to do her own cutting. Heretofore no reliable and satisfactory cutting system has ever been sold for less than $5.00. Our price is only 50c.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

SCHLEY ACTS.

He Asks That Maclay's Charges Be Officially Investigated.

Washington, July 24.—Secretary Long has received a letter from Admiral Schley asking for a court of inquiry.

Admiral Schley's letter is as follows:

"Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., July 22, 1901.—Sir:—Within the past few days a series of press comments have been sent to me from various parts of the country of a book entitled, 'The History of the Navy,' written by one Edgar Stanton Maclay. From these reviews it appears that this edition is a third volume of the said history extended to include the late war with Spain, which the two first volumes did not contain, and were in use as text books at the naval academy.

"2. From excerpts quoted in some reviews, in which the page and paragraph are given, there is such perversion of facts, misconstruction of intention, such intemperate abuse and defamation of myself which subjects Mr. Maclay to action in civil law. While I admit the right of fair criticism of every public

EDGAR STANTON MACLAY.

officer, I must protest against the low flings and abusive language of this violent, partisan opponent, who has infused into the pages of his book so much of the malice of unfairness as to make it unworthy the name of history, or of use in any reputable institution of the country.

"3. I have refrained heretofore from all comment upon the innendoes of enemies muttered or murmured in secret, therefore with safety to themselves. I think the time has now come to take such action as may bring the matter under discussion under the clearer and calmer review of my brothers-in-arms and to this end I ask such action at the hands of the department as it may deem best to accomplish this purpose.

"4. But I would express the request in this connection that whatever the action may be that it occur in Washington where most of my papers and data are stored.

"Very respectfully,
(Signed.) "W. S. SCHLEY,
"Rear Admiral U. S. N."

"To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C."

Secretary Long replied to Admiral Schley as follows:

"Navy Department, Washington, July 24, 1901.—Sir:—I am in receipt of yours of the 22d instant, with reference to the criticisms upon you in connection with the Spanish-American war and heartily approve of your action, under the circumstances, in asking, at the hands of this department such action as may bring this entire matter under discussion under the clearer and calmer review of my brothers in arms.'

"The department will at once proceed in accordance with your request.

"Very respectfully,
(Signed.) "JOHN D. LONG,"
"Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N."

Inquiry Procedure.

The information that Admiral Schley's letter asking for a court of inquiry had been received by Secretary Long soon spread through the navy department, and not since the recent war days has one theme excited such general attention.

Congress, in 1895, established the principle that no court-martial could be held two years after the occurrence under investigation. This is known as the naval statutes of limitation, and, while it bars a court-martial relating to the Santiago campaign, it does not bar the court of inquiry. In this case the court of inquiry would be effective only in establishing records, and would not be preliminary to a court-martial.

An important feature in the order directing the court is that specifying whether it shall state only the facts found, or shall also give an opinion based on the facts. Unless the order expressly requires the court to give their opinion, they are confined to stating the facts found. It is considered quite probable, however, that in a case of this importance the order would direct the court to record its opinion as well as its conclusion of facts.

Whether the investigation shall be held in open court or not, is decided by the court itself, unless specified in the convening order. This leaves it optional with the President or Secretary Long to direct that the proceedings shall be open or closed, but in case no specific direction is given on this point, the court will decide it.

When the court of inquiry reaches its decision, all the papers are forwarded to the judge advocate general of the navy, and the final approval or disapproval rests with the secretary of the navy or the President, according to which one has ordered the court.

FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Vancouver, B. C., July 25.—The steamer Hating, from Skagway, brought 40 Dawson passengers and $200,000 in gold dust.

Eight men, who started from White Horse for Dawson in scows on June 10, are missing. The scows have been found wrecked at Freeman's Point, and the eight prospectors are believed to have been drowned. Their names are: George McLeod, J. McGuire, D. O'Connor, F. Lynch, Antoine Currene, C. Tyrell, J. M. Taylor and T. McDonald.

NEW MAINE WILL JOIN FLEET OF WAR SHIPS

Notable Visitors and an Immense Crowd

Witnessed Mary Preble Anderson Christen the Fighter as It Gracefully Glided Into the Waters of the Atlantic.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 27.—The battleship Maine, designed to be bigger, stronger and faster than her namesake, whose shapless mass still lies in the harbor of Havana, was successfully launched from the yards of the William Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company today. One of the largest crowds that ever saw a warship launched at Cramp's was on hand, and patriotism ran wild as the ship left her cradle.

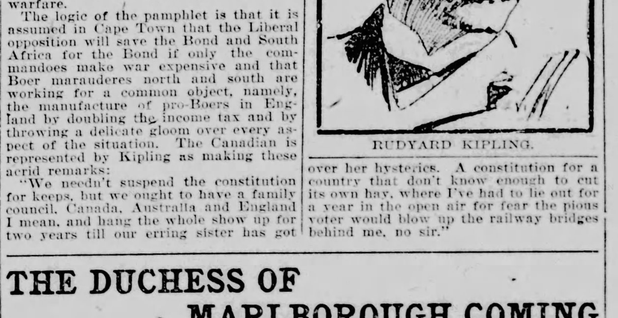
Kensington, wherein the shipyard is located, took a holiday and attended the launch. Thousands of persons from other parts of the city were on hand, and as the yard was thrown open to the public, every vantage point in the confines of the place swarmed with humanity. The weather was beautiful. The state of Maine was officially represented by Governor Hill and members of his staff. From Washington came Rear Admirals

MARY PREBLE ANDERSON,
Sponsor of the New Battleship.

Bradford, Melville and Walker, Lieut. Commander Bailey, Captain Leary, former governor of Guam, and a number of bureau chiefs of the navy department.

President McKinley, Secretary of the Navy Long, Admiral Dewey, Captain Sigsby, and other naval dignitaries who received invitations, were unable to attend. The ceremony of christening the ship was performed by Miss Mary Preble Anderson, of Portland, Maine, a descendent of the Preble family that has added fame to the naval honors of the country.

All was in readiness as Miss Anderson stepped on the stand erected at the bow of the hull. As the last timber that held the ship was sawed in twain, and the vessel began to move, Miss Anderson struck the bow of the Maine a blow with the bottle of champagne, and formally christened her. As the vessel slid off the ways a great shout went up, and every steam craft in the vicinity began the tooting of whistles. The Maine is 56 per cent finished. Her keel was laid in April, 1899, and the ship will be ready for transfer to the government in 18 months or two years' time.



THE NEW MAINE, LAUNCHED TO-DAY.

KIPLING TAKES A HIT AT CANADA

London, July 29.—Rudyard Kipling has written for the Imperial South African association what he calls a "tract for the times on the science of rebellion." The tract is directed mainly against the Bond, which is described as seeking to attack England through her pocket and keep Cape Colony on the seesaw, filling it with rumor and unrest, sympatrizing here and suggesting there just enough to force the British government to grant amnesty to the rebels and recruit the Dutch party for further constitutional warfare.

The logic of the pamphlet is that it is assumed in Cape Town that the Liberal opposition will save the Bond and South Africa for the Bond if only the commandos make war expensive and that Boer marauderes north and south are working for a common object, namely, the manufacture of pro-Boers in England by doubling the income tax and by throwing a delicate gloom over every aspect of the situation. The Canadian is represented by Kipling as making these acrid remarks:

"We needn't suspend the constitution for keeps, but we ought to have a family council, Canada, Australia and England I mean, and hang the whole show up for two years till our erring sister has got

RUDYARD KIPLING.

over her hysterics. A constitution for a country that don't know enough to cut its own hay, where I've had to lie out for a year in the open air for fear the pious voter would blow up the railway bridges behind me, no sir."

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH COMING

Newport, R. I., July 29.—Despite cable reports to the contrary, the Duchess of Marlborough will visit Newport this season, coming in August, to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont at Belcourt.

The duke will not accompany her, being engaged in England upon matters so important that he cannot leave that country this year. The duchess will probably be accompanied, however, by her children, and will, of course, be royally entertained here.

The date of her sailing has not yet been decided upon, but it can be said positively that Mrs. Belmont expects her daughter to visit her this season, as a result of a long-standing invitation.

The duchess' friends here are sure to make great efforts to entertain her. Newport, through her coming, is assured of an August that will be gay in the extreme.

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

CUBA'S DESTINY.

Havana, July 27.—The newspapers publish a letter written by Senor Estrada Palma to Mr. Rubens, in answer to a letter informing Senor Palma that the Havana papers stated that Gen. Gomez and Senor Palma had said at the banquet given at the Union League club that the destiny of Cuba was annexation, and a question of gravitation between Cuba and the United States. Senor Palma says the statement is utterly untrue. Neither he nor Gen. Gomez said anything of the kind. Gen. Gomez, he adds, is not an annexationist.

Senor Palma declares that the story originated probably from reporters, who misrepresented the statements that were made, owing to the desire of some American papers to have the idea of annexation advanced, or who, perhaps, took statements of Mr. Stokes, who gave the dinner, for those of Gen. Gomez.

TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA.

HAWAIIAN NEWS.

Honolulu, July 19, via San Francisco, July 27.—The army transport Buford put in here yesterday for repairs. She was on her way from San Francisco to Manila, not intending to call at Honolulu, but three days ago her low pressure eccentric was found to be badly damaged. She will remain here until repairs are made.

Acting Governor Soper has signed both of the appropriation bills passed by the legislature, vetoing but one item, and has issued a proclamation continuing the special session for fourteen days longer to pass other appropriations which he deems necessary. The continuance is distasteful to the home-rulers who want a general extra session. In both house and senate this morning motions were carried to table the matters submitted by the executive and a motion to notify the senate that the house was ready to adjourn sine die was carried in the house.

Big Claim.

Washington, July 26.—Antonio Modesto Yzenaga has filed with the Spanish claims commission a check for $248,927 for property destroyed by the Cuban and Spanish troops.

BOARD OF INQUIRY.

Admiral Dewey Its Head. To Meet on Sept. 12.

Washington, July 25.—The board of inquiry which is to investigate the controversial points in connection with Admiral Schley's conduct during the Spanish war, will be composed of Admiral Dewey, president of the court; and Rear Admirals Lewis A. Kimberly and Andrew E. K. Benham. The court will meet at the navy department, in Washington, September 12. Secretary Long announced these facts to-day. The judge advocate of the court has not yet been selected, and the precept to the court which is being prepared by Captain Lemly, judge advocate general, has not yet been completed. The scope of the inquiry will not be known until the precept and order for the convening of the court are issued. It is expected that they will be promulgated by the department to-morrow. Secretary Long says, however, that the proceedings of the court will be open and that the widest latitude will be permitted in the matter of witnesses and that Rear Admiral Schley will be allowed to be present by counsel. The secretary had nothing to say about the composition of the court except that he thought it spoke for itself, and to express the hope that the members chosen would be satisfactory to all concerned. He pointed out that none of the officers chosen had, so far as he knew, expressed an opinion concerning what is known as the Sampson-Schley controversy, and it was, therefore, to be presumed that they would enter upon their work in an impartial and unprejudiced spirit. Each has been connected with a celebrated event in naval annals. Of Admiral Dewey, the hero of the battle of Manila bay, it is unnecessary to speak. His record is familiar to all. His associates, Rear Admiral Kimberly, and Rear Admiral Benham, are both retired officers.

The former was retired in 1802 and the latter in 1894. Admiral Kimberly is 71 years of age and Admiral Benham 69 years. Each saw over forty-five years of active service. Both had fine records during the civil war. The great event with which Admiral Kimberly's name is associated is the destruction of the American fleet in the harbor of Apia, Samoa, during the terrific hurricane which occurred there in 1889. Admiral Kimberly had been sent to Samoa at the head of an American squadron during the trying period of our negotiations with Germany there, and had conducted himself before the storm with marked dignity and ability. When the hurricane occurred, his entire squadron was wrecked. The Vandalia and Trenton were completely destroyed and the Nipsic was cast ashore.

The story of that great disaster and the heroism displayed by the American officers and men under the direction of Admiral Kimberly thrilled the whole world and made an impression never to be forgotten.

Admiral Benham played a dramatic part at Rio de Janeiro during the great naval revolution in 1894, the particulars of which were recounted in these dispatches a few days ago.

The court was completed by the selection of Commander John E. Pillsbury, as judge advocate. Commander Pillsbury is now equipment officer of the Boston navy yard, which is under command of Rear Admiral Sampson. He is considered an exceptionally capable officer. During the Spanish war he was commander of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which was attached to the North Atlantic squadron under command of Admiral Sampson. He will, therefore, be the only officer connected with the court who was a participant in the manoeuvers of the fleet in West Indian waters."

While the sessions of the court will be open, the court will exercise the right, which it has, of closing the doors for consultation, and for the discussion of disputed evidence.

TO BE JUDGE ADVOCATE.

Washington, July 26.—Secretary Long to-day formally announced that he had selected Captain Sam C. Lemly, the law officer of the navy department, to be judge advocate of the Schley court of inquiry. Captain Lemly has accepted the detail. Up to noon to-day Secretary Long had not heard from Rear Admiral Kimberly, who is reported to have sent a letter to him, explaining that the state of his health would hardly permit him to act as a member of the court. Hope is still expressed at the navy department that the indisposition from which the admiral is reported to be suffering will be only temporary and that he will be able to serve. The precept to the court, which was prepared by Capt. Lemly as the judge advocate general of the department, has been completed and has gone to the public printer. It is hardly expected that it will be returned in time to be given out for the afternoon papers to-day.

New York, July 26.—Captain Eulate, who commanded the Viscaya at Santiago, in a cabled reply to a request from the Journal and Advertiser as to his opinion of Rear Admiral Schley's manoeuvres in the battle of Santiago, says:

"As a gentleman I can't appreciate any manoeuvre of the Brooklyn in the battle on the 3rd of July in front of

ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

pulses cannot be a coward. To such men I would look rather for Castilian bravery.

"The naval battle of Santiago was short and decisive—so short that there was no time for any exchange of compliments; so decisive that I can hardly believe that cowardice was thinkable. The fight was over in about three hours and three-quarters.

"Had I been captured in the days of ancient Rome, my back might have been used as a stepping place for the conqueror mounting his horse. Admiral Schley treated me on terms of absolute equality.

"His flagship, the Brooklyn, was west in the blockading line, and was therefore the most exposed. She was engaged in a running fight with the Viscaya and the Colon. When the Brooklyn and the Oregon got within range of the Colon they opened fire and the latter was compelled to run ashore. The Cristobal Colon also struck her colors to the Brooklyn and the Oregon.

"The Brooklyn, holding the westward blockading position, was within range of our ships and batteries all the time, though our ships lacked certain things necessary for full effectiveness.

"Admiral Schley showed ability and thoroughness.

"I have never met Admiral Sampson. He was absent conferring with Shafter when the fight took place. What he might have done where he present I cannot say.

"It is a case of demonstrated valor against possible bravery. It is a case of difference between the act and possibility, or, as the old philosophers used to say, between the esse and the posse. The philosophical axiom which I learned in my school days, namely, 'Apposse ad actum non valet consecutio.' (To be able to do a thing is not the same as doing it), probably applies to this case. Your ships went straight to work, probably without much commanding. Admiral Schley accomplished fully the work allotted to him, and therefore it does not seem to me there is any room for adverse criticism—at least from the American side.

"If anyone should grumble, it is I; but I have said my say in the document published under the title of 'Guera Hispano Americano.'

"Physical and moral courage are two different qualities. There is no need of using a microscope to discover both in the action of Admiral Schley."

Schley Is Resting.

New York, July 27.—Rear Admiral Schley is spending to-day with his family at Great Neck, L. I. "I am resting," he said to an Associated Press reporter, "and have nothing to say as to the proposed inquiry in the Santiago controversy."

Washington July 27.—An effort has been made to secure the removal of Edgar S. Maclay, the author of the history of the Spanish war, containing the criticisms on Rear Admiral Schley. Maclay is a clerk in the Brooklyn navy yard. Representative Sidney E. Mudd, of Maryland, a member of the committee on naval affairs in the last House of Representatives, called on Secretary Long yesterday and represented to him the impropriety of Maclay continuing an employe of the government in view of the language in which he made use in referring to Admiral Schley. The secretary promised to give the matter his early attention.

Proof secured of Boers killing British wounded at Vlakfontein.

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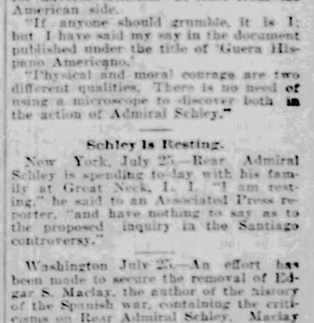
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Try GRAPE-NUTS.

HOT WEATHER FOOD.

The selection of food for hot weather is an important question. We should avoid an excess of fats, cut down the butter ration and indulge more freely in fruits and foods easy of digestion. One meat meal per day is sufficient during hot weather.

An ideal breakfast is Grape-Nuts, treated with a little cream (which, by the way, supplies the necessary fat in a very digestible form) a cup of Postum Cereal Food Coffee, hot, or if cold, it should have a little lemon juice squeezed in; then some fruit, either cooked or raw; also perhaps two slices of entire wheat bread with a very thin spread of butter. A breakfast of this sort is so perfectly adapted to the wants of the system that one goes through the heat of the day in comfort as compared with the sweaty, disagreeable condition of one improperly fed. Once put in practice, the plan will never be abandoned during the hot days, for the difference in one's personal comfort is too great to be easily forgotten.

CERVERA PRAISES SCHLEY.

Chicago, July 29.—A special from Vichy, France, to the Record-Herald reports an interview with the Spanish warrior, Admiral Cervera, on the merits of his old foe, Rear-Admiral Schley, as a seaman and fighter. The admiral is taking the sulphurous baths and drinking the waters of Vichy, trying to get rid of a liver complaint contracted during the Spanish-American war.

When the conversation had veered to the subject that is uppermost at the present time in the minds of the Americans, the admiral said:

"Actions speak. The good old proverb said: 'Actions speak louder than words. Why not apply it to Admiral Schley. Understand that what I say is in the light of this distinction.

"As a Spaniard, I look upon that war as being as unjust as the war which Britain is now waging against the Boer republics. Personally, I shall never forget the generous and courteous treatment that was accorded to me by the Americans, and particularly Admiral Schley. He impressed me as a gallant officer and a high-minded gentleman in the fullest sense of the phrase.

"A priori, I should say that a man of noble principles and generous impulses cannot be a coward. To such men Santiago as an act of cowardice, because, although the Brooklyn went to port when the Teresa, with Admiral Cervera aboard, tried to ram him, and afterward when I, in the Viscaya also started toward him, he further fell or 22 degrees.

"This manoeuvre, considering the position of the other American ships, which were attacking the Viscaya by the stern and quarter, was a proper one."

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

WE THANK THEE, LORD.

For the manifold gifts and graces
That have fallen to our share,
For the cheer of familiar faces
As we tread life's thoroughfare;
For the friendships that are unbroken,
The feuds that have passed away,
While Thy praise by the land is spoken,
We thank Thee, Lord, to-day.

For the boon of life and the duties
Each day with its dawning brings;
For the ken of the hidden beauties
Which dwell in the lowliest things;
For that sense of ourselves which humbles
And checks the condemning word,
By our side when a brother stumbles,
We give Thee thanks, O Lord.

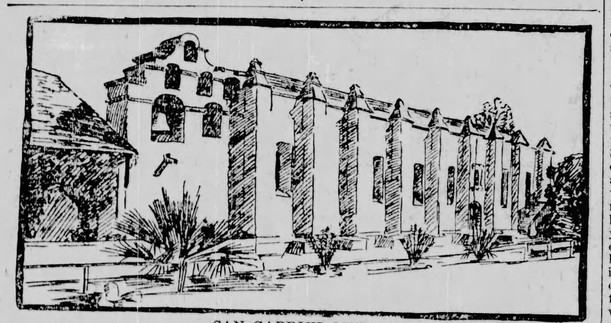
For the spirit that bade defiance
To doubt and discouragement,
For the weakness that placed reliance
In Thee when our strength was spent;
For the aid of those inspirations
Whereby higher our efforts soared,
And the conquest of fell temptations,
We thnk Thee, benignant Lord.

For the meed of our toil and labor—
The gifts of Thy graciousness;
For that view which discerns a neighbor
In each creature in distress;
For the joys of love and laughter
That banish care away,
And for faith in the glad hereafter,
We give Thee thanks to-day.
—Wm. D. Kelly, in the Working Boy.

The Story of an Old Mission.

BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

California is a land of surprises. Beginning in the North and working Southward, the traveler is constantly coming upon something new, and strange, and wonderful. Expectation grows and interest deepens with every mile of progress. The Big trees, the real monarchs of the woodlands, even though by their sides the giant redwoods lift up their proud heads into the upper air, hold the thought until the eye rests upon the petrified forest which passing centuries has laid low and turned into stone that the ages fail to impress. Anon the trav-



SAN GABRIEL MISSION.

eler descends into the beautiful valley, the Mecca of all who go westward, and looks with bated breath at the mighty rampart of rocks that have closed him in. Above are the purpled skies. Adown the granite sides of the mountain pour waters broken into foam by the distance of their fall. A lake, whose surface mirrors after the most wonderful fashion the glory of its surroundings, forms part of the never-to-be-forgotten picture.

It were vain to attempt to note all that nature has done to set the golden state apart from its sisters, unique in interest, fruitful in resources. One goes and comes away full of memories that do not fade or lose their lustre. Yet they are not all concerned with nature's handiwork. Here and there, those who know will point out vestiges that are evidences of a far-away past when men whose history is an unsolved problem lived and moved in this strange country.

Nearer, however, to the present, are the remains that tell a most pathetic story of devotion to the uplifting of humanity. They are the Missions whose tales are partially told in the old buildings which still stand, some in good order, others in partial ruin. There were nine in all founded through almost incredible hardships and unbearable suffering, by Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan monk.

A short carriage ride from beautiful Pasadena, over good roads and through well-kept orange groves, brought us one bright morning in front of the long, low building called the San Gabriel Mission, put up over a century ago in order to Christianize the Indians, and still carefully kept in order though the race of red men has with few exceptions long since passed away. The old priest, now its custodian, saw us stop at the door, and quickly opened it for our entrance, for it is the chance fee of visiting strangers which largely supports the place and enables him to live.

It was a quaint looking room, long and shadowy, adown which we walked towards the altar before which generations of worshippers have kneeled for over a century. High upon the adobe walls hung the portraits of twenty apostles, originally painted, the priest said, by Murillo. Some years ago, grown defaced by time and lack of proper care, they were taken down and retouched at large expense and put back into their places.

Wandering slowly around and listening to the steadily flowing stream of talk from the old custodian, unbroken save when we put a question occasionally, one comes to have a wierd feeling of thronging unseen presences, as if the reverent worshippers of the long ago still lingered within the sacred walls. Involuntarily, they who have respect for earnest effort to lead those who are believed not to know the way to the higher life, will lower their voices and walk with sober mien through a place like this, even though not in sympathy with all that it stands for.

Yet, I could not but wonder whether, in very truth, the Indians who lived in this beautiful San Gabriel valley were ever the better for the coming of the Spaniards into their midst. They were, we are told, a peculiarly gentle race, thinking no evil and living a kindly life. Their name for God signified the Giver of Life. No devil and no fiery hell entered into their belief, and they always persisted that these frightful things concerned only white men, who first told them the fable of their existence. Robbery was unknown, as it is to-day among some of the tribes at the north in Arizona, that are little visited by the whites. Marriage between those near of kin was not allowed and they were a moral people. Then came the Mission, and later the Spanish soldiers, both products of civilization, and the peaceful San Gabriel Indians have disappeared as completely as the more warlike red men who savagely contested the progress of the white people.

Whether their spiritual horizon was broadened or not by the teaching of the monks, the story of Father Serra cannot be read without a thrill of admiration. Young and enthusiastic, in his far away home on the Island of Majorica, where he was a chorister boy in a convent, he vowed to give his life to the saving of souls. He fulfilled his vow by coming to this distant country and establishing these missions by the most intense and wearing effort against all discouragement. One historian says "that he thought little of himself—even of his own soul to be saved—all his life. The trouble had been on his mind how sufficiently to work for God and to help man." And this was from a Protestant point of view.

I do not wish to be understood as meaning that the founding of the Mission and the presence of the Spaniards was what put an end to the San Gabriel Indians. Ah, no! The sad story of the final "civilizing" influences that swept through the valley has been told by Helen Hunt Jackson and need not be repeated here. It came to me with force, however, that day as we drove away from the Mission, and I was glad to lose it in the thought of the spiritual heights to which human nature may attain as illustrated in Father Serra. We who stand upon the lower levels, struggling day by day to grow in grace, can see the possibilities of the future by contemplating characters such as this, and walk onward with greater courage and stronger faith. The influence of a truly noble life is never lost, even with those whose methods of reaching their ideals widely differ. Creeds too closely adhered to may dim the light of the spirit for a season, but the shadows must finally fall away from every human being whose object in all and through all is Truth.

THE COZY CORNER

"A Subscriber" writes thus:

"I am taking a paper of which one of the editors asks that money be sent to her for the purpose of buying fruit and other luxuries for a woman who is a leper, confined in a pest house in California. It is stated that the woman is obliged to furnish such things at her own expense, and as she is unable to do this the appeal is made to charitably inclined people to assist her.

"I would like to know if the editor of The Blade or any of its readers know of any such case or if the authorities of the town would be likely to allow money to pass in and out from a leper settlement. Would you advise me to send the money to the paper mentioned and how can I learn any of the particulars of the case?"

The Blade knows nothing definite of the matter, and if you cannot obtain all the particulars from the person who advertises to take the money it would not be advisable to send her any. Your best course would be to write to the mayor or the postmaster of the town where the leper lives—if you know where she is—telling them what you have written us and asking their advice in the matter. Either gentleman will be able and doubtless willing to give you full information.

"Martha"—It does not seem as if any good results could be accomplished by putting the subject matter of your letter before the public. It is a fact much to be deplored that there is no law in this country that will reach and control the actions of the class of women you mention. While it appears—as you say—worse than foolish to make laws for punishing a crime, when there is no way of protecting a man or boy from being led into the temptation of committing it, is it not better to avoid giving the subject publicity, and thereby offering "suggestion" to some who may be ignorant? There seems ro be no way by which women can remedy the evil except through their individual efforts in their own homes and neighborhoods.

"A Young Wife" makes this complaint:

"I have been married only six months and have already found that my husband is given to fault finding. We are comfortably well off, have a pleasant home, and entertain a great deal. Before my marriage I was quite a belle, and many of my admirers still visit me in my new home. I cannot help being nice to them, and because I am my husband is constantly grumbling and talking about "married flirts," etc. I would like to know of the Cozy Corner friends if it is not the duty of every woman to make her home as attractive to her friends as possible, so that they may feel at home there and thus be saved from the temptations of the saloon and other equally demoralizing places."

The reasoning of this young woman is of the kind used by foolish girls who say they marry a bad young man to reform him, only in the case of a married woman, she brings unhappiness upon her husband as well as herself. There is no doubt that it is her duty to make her home attractive, but in doing this she should never forget that she has a dignity to maintain which will prevent any freedom of speech and action on the part of her guests that can possibly offend her husband or cause unpleasant comment.

A married woman has many opportunities of helping the young men and women of her acquaintance to understand, by her conduct and speech, the true value of a home and the inspiration which a wife can be to her husband. She can make all the world seem cleaner, and all women worthy of respect, and do away with the pitiful and wretched assertions that are so often made of the lack of sincerity and true love in the married life. All this the young matron has the opportunity of doing if she has a true appreciation of her position, but if she uses her power in the wrong direction, and by word or deed allows any guest or old friend to forget, for an instant, that she only values him as he proves himself worthy of her acquaintance, then she assumes a great and serious responsibility—that of lowering herself, not only in the eyes of all her friends, but of losing her own self respect, and of becoming that most despicable of all characters—a married flirt.

"C. C.," Ohio, asks how to make "round pillows from card-board; how long they should be, and if the case for it should fit tightly, or otherwise.

It is better to buy the form, as it is difficult to make them by hand to have them perfect. They are simply hollow cylinders, as long as the board on which they are to be used is wide, and as large around as one chooses. They are covered smoothly with cloth or silk, with the ends gathered and fastened in a rosette at each end. A description of these, with an illustration, was given in The Blade of May 30, this year.

"L. L. B.:" Deep mourning—that is, heavy crape dresses and veils—is seldom worn now, and never except by elderly widows. Even the long veil is draped on a hat instead of a bonnet, in case the wearer is a young woman, and the little white ruching in a widow's bonnet is omitted, unless it is very becoming.

A young girl should never wear a mourning veil, the nearest approach to one being of Brussels net, with narrow crape border, and even this is not worn except during the funeral services. It is not only that fashion forbids the continuing of the old customs in this respect, but a regard for the health of the living prevents the extravagant use of crape and heavy black draperies.

"Agricola:" There are in England, and in our own country, schools where women receive practical instruction and training in farming. For a trifling sum they are taught the first principles of tilling the ground, gardening and dairy work. Graduates from these schools can usually obtain positions as heads of large dairy establishments and on private estates, where they give equal satisfaction with men employed in the same line of work. There is one such school in Indiana and others on Long Island, and in Missouri.

Toilet Hints for Summer

A summer vacation implies many pleasures, but it is not unalloyed happiness to such as possess a tender skin susceptible to freckles, tan, sunburn and poisoning from insect bites. A little care will, however, prevent much of the discomfort thus caused.

Freckles are produced, it is said, more by a reflected light than by the direct rays of the sun, and by the violet rays, which are counteracted by red rays of light; therefore, carrying a red parasol will often prevent the appearance of the little brown spots that are so annoying to the blonde beauty. Extra care in protecting the face from the reflected light from the water when boating or walking on the beach, should be taken for the same reason.

If this advice comes too late, and the freckles have already appeared, they may be removed by touching each one with a fine camel's-hair brush dipped in a solution of chlorine, or per-oxide of hydrogen. There sometimes appears a species of freckles that will not bleach under any treatment. These are larger and of a darker brown color than the ordinary spots, and are found on all parts of the body, irrespective of exposure to the light, and are, really a kind of mole. Occasionally these may be bleached to some degree by the use of the per-oxide, but generally refuse to yield to any treatment.

Sunburn and tan are other results of the summer outing, but are not accounted as of much importance, as they can be so easily removed by simple remedies. Tan is considered as a mark of a vacation in the mountains, or by the sea shore, and therefore, to be desired by some whose complete enjoyment of such an outing depends upon the fact that others know they have had it.

Sunburn may be relieved by a free use of sweet cream applied after a day in the sunshine, and may be prevented by applying cold cream and dusting the face well with some good face powder before going out. This can be washed off on your return from the picnic, or boat ride and your face will not show any traces of exposure to the sun.

Pretty hands are desired by every woman. To soften and whiten them wash them thoroughly with warm water and good soap, then dust them thickly with fine oatmeal; pour into the palms a few drops of vinegar or lemon juice and rub the hands together until the oat meal drops off. Continue this for several days after each time of washing the hands, and the improvement will be very marked.

Heat slowly in a saucepan two ounces of cocoa butter, and the same quantity of oil of sweet almonds stirring it till well mixed and then beating it till cold. Spread this on the inside of a pair of gloves and wear at night to soften the hands. The tips of the fingers of the gloves should be cut off.

Ordinary beeswax heated a trifle to soften it, and smeared on the nails and in a few minutes rubbed off with a chamois polisher, will polish the nails as well as the more expensive preparations offered at the stores. The nails may be whitened by rubbing them with a bit of lemon after washing them.

For insect stings, a mixture of one part diluted carbolic acid, one part of fluid extract coca, one part of glycerine and fifteen parts of water, applied to the afflicted parts, will bring relief at once. If this cannot be obtained immediately, a plaster of wet earth applied quickly will draw the poison from almost any sting, and leave no traces when the earth is removed.

It may be of interest to some to know that scars left by burns or wounds are not hopelessly permanent, but can be lessened and in many instances entirely removed by the following treatment: Make a lotion of one-half ounce of borax, twelve grains salycilic acid, three drams of glycerine and six ounces of rose water. Soak some lint, or absorbent cotton in this and apply, allowing it to remain on for some time, then massage the parts gently for five or ten minutes, repeating the treatment two or three times a day.

This will prevent a scar from ringworm and lessen the scars from smallpox and severe burns.

A simple and beneficial tonic for the hair which will do away with the unpleasant effects of perspiration in hot weather, and stimulate the growth of the hair, may be prepared at home as follows: Simmer gently for six or seven hours, one pound of rosemary in one quart of rosewater. When cold add one-half pint of bay rum and use a little of the mixture every night after thoroughly brushing the hair.

SALADS AND SANDWICHES.

For luncheon, Sunday evening tea and the never failing picnic sandwiches of various kinds, and cool, refreshing salads are always popular and appropriate. There is no end to the variety of either of these useful supplies; they can be made of meat, vegetables or fruit, and are useful in using up small quantities of left-overs which can be made very appetizing by the addition of mayonnaise or other dressings.

The general favorite and stand-by, in the way of either sandwich or salad, is that made from chicken, mixed with celery, or some other thing. This mixture, spread between slices of bread immediately becomes a chicken sandwich. In making sandwiches of any kind, bread one day old is the best to use. The crust should be trimmed from each slice, the meat chopped very fine and well seasoned with salt, pepper and mustard before it is spread between the slices of bread.

Vegetable sandwiches are very nice to eat with cold meats. Tomatoes, lettuce, cucumbers and the leaves and flowers of the nasturium are all used for this purpose. Lettuce and other leaves should be shredded and placed on the bread after it is spread with mayonnaise; cucumbers and tomatoes must be chopped quite fine and mixed with the dressing, and all vegetable sandwiches ought to be eaten as soon as possible after being prepared.

For egg sandwiches the whites of hard boiled eggs should be chopped very fine, the yolks mixed in a paste with melted butter, pepper and salt, the whites stirred into this and the whole moistened with mayonnaise.

If cheese is used, it should be grated and made into a paste with melted butter and plenty of seasoning before being spread on the bread. Fresh fish flaked and well seasoned, mixed with chopped pickle, lemon, celery extract or onion juice, makes a very appetizing sandwich. Salt fish, sardines and anchovies, if used, are best made into a paste and moistened with lemon juice.

A Russian salad is a very convenient one for the housekeeper, as it is simply a mixture of any and all bits of cold meat one may have on hand, moistened with a sauce Tartare and served on lettuce leaves, or shredded cabbage. A Macedoine salad is for vegetables, the same as the Russian is for meats and like that, depends on what you have on hand. Carrots, beets, turnips, cauliflower, asparagus tips, string beans and peas—everything in fact, can be used in making this salad, and if the dressing of mayonnaise, or the simple French dressing, is well mixed, and the vegetables arranged with care, it will not only taste well, but make a nice appearance on the table.

The celebrated Waldorf salad is simply apple and celery chopped together and served with a French dressing very delicately flavored with onion juice.

A NOBLE ACT AT WASHINGTON

There were no fatalities on the Potomac near Washington during the freshet a few days ago, but one life came near being lost. It was only a cat. Tuesday afternoon a couple of men were pulling across the river from one of the Georgetown wharves to Analostan Island. The channel was filled with driftwood and the current was strong enough to require their combined efforts to keep from drifting down past the mouth of Rock Creek. Suddenly over the water there floated a cry of distress. The boatmen looked around and after several minutes discovered, some distance up the river, perched on a drifting plank, a woebegone looking cat, wet and bedraggled, its head thrown back and its mouth open to emit a long-drawn-out wail. The men had all they could do to keep the boat headed for the opposite shore, but they had not the heart to let the distressed feline pass without making an effort to save her. So putting more energy into their work, they let the boat head down stream, backed water against the current and waited for the cat on her frail raft to pass.

She saw them and seemed to realize that she was to be rescued, for she edged over to the side of the plank nearest the boat, and, raising to her feet, crouched in readiness to spring. Down she came in the swirling current until nearly opposite the boat, then suddenly crouching still lower, she sprang through the air, high above the water. She calculated the distance well and landed in the bottom of the boat, narrowly missing one of the boatmen. By this time they were far below the point where they had started and the change of course to save the cat caused them much hard work in getting back up the river. But neither of them complained and to-day the cat-away has a home in their boathouse. Her residence there will be permanent, if she wants to stay.—Washington, (D. C.) Times, April 26.

WHERE THE FOUR-LEAF CLOVERS GROW.

I know a place where the sun is like gold,
And the cherry blooms burst with snow,
And down underneath is the loveliest nook,
Where the four-leaf clovers grow.

One leaf is for hope, and one is for faith,
And one is for love, you know;
And God puts another in for luck—
If you search, you will find where they grow.

But you must have hope, and you must have faith;
You must love and be strong—and so,
If you work, if you wait, you will find the place
Where the four-leaf clovers grow.
—Ella Higginson, in the Boston Transcript.

"And now, my children," said the teacher, who had been talking about military fortifications, "can you tell me what is a buttress?" "Please, ma'am," cried little Willie, snapping his fingers, "it's a nanny goat."—Exchange.

BABY ASLEEP.

Baby has gone to the land of dreams!
Hush, or you'll wake him! How still it seems!
Carefully shut the bedroom door,
Noiselessly tiptoe across the floor.
See how sweet he looks as he lies,
With fringed lids shutting the dark brown eyes;
One pink palm pressing the dimpled cheek
And his red lips parted as if to speak.

Yonder, in the low rocking-chair,
Is a broken plaything—he left it there;
And there in the corner beside the door,
Lies a motley heap of many more—
Jack-knife, picture-book, marbles, ball
Tailless monkey and headless doll,
And new, bright pennies, his special joy,
By father hoarded to please his boy.

There lie his shoes on the kitchen floor,
That all day long they have pattered o'er
Pattered and chubby, short and wide,
Worn at the toe and cracked at the side;
And there hangs the little dress he wore;
Scarlet flannel and nothing more;
But there clings about a nameless charm,
For the sleeves are creased by a dimpled arm.

Dear little feet that are now so still,
Will ye ever walk in the paths of ill?
Rosebud lips, will ye ever part,
Bringing pain to a mother's heart?
Keep, O Father, that baby brow
Ever as pure from stain as now;
Lead him through life by Thy guiding hand
Safely into the better land!
—Nancy Priest Wakefield in The Advance.

ELECTRIC PLANT RUN BY A BOY.

A Twelve-Year-Old Lad of St. Louis Who Runs a Six-Horse-Power Dynamo.

If there are younger electricians, that is, practical ones, than the six boys who form the American Electric Power company of St. Louis, Mo., the scientific papers have overlooked recording them. Of course, boys all over the country are as much interested in electricity as their elders, and very unfortunate indeed is the youngster who has not had a toy electrical apparatus of some description:

THE YOUNG LEADER IN HIS WORKSHOP DOOR.

either motor, dynamo or electric car that runs on real rails by real electricity. But here are a half dozen and one bright school boys, none of them being over 12 years of age, who own a practical dynamo and a real steam engine and boiler.

Think of it, boys! A six-horse-power boiler which furnishes steam for a compound vertical engine, which in turn runs a 40-light dynamo. Isn't that fittin'?

The owner of this complete plant is Edward Field Goltra, of No. 3882 Delmar boulevard, St. Louis. He is the son and only child of Edward Field Goltra, vice-president and general manager of the American Steel Foundry company, and the business partner of Mayor Rolla Wells, of St. Louis. Mr. Goltra is himself a practical electrician, capable of taking the place of any one of his 3,500 employes and filling it satisfactorily. He is also a crack amateur athlete, and it was to foster his son's interest in gymnastics that he got the electric plant.

Mr. Goltra was watching his son perform on a horizontal bar which he had just had erected in the back yard. The boy was new at the game and it was all the little fellow could do to get his chin over the pole. As the father watched his boy a thought struck him.

"My son," he said, "you have always begged me for an electric plant. Now, when you learn to chin yourself six times without touching the ground with your feet I will buy the plant."

In two months Master Field began to poke his head above the bar not only six times, but seven and eight. Then he announced that he was able to do the trick, and invited his father into the back yard to act as referee. Mr. Goltra gravely took a seat on the kitchen stoop and bade Field go ahead. Field started, and before he had stopped had chinned the pole nine times.

"You have not only won the electric machine and engine," said his father, but you have done more than I asked you to do, and for that I will give you a fine box of tools and everything else that is necessary."

The next day a load of bricks was dumped into the alley back of the house, and workmen began the erection of the machine shop. In a short time it was finished, and then the brand new machinery, boiler, engine and dynamo, were installed and connected. Then the plant, equipped as well as the great concern of which Mr. Goltra is manager, was turned over to the lad, with the advice to get a number of his playmates together and form a company. This was done, and the company is now as follows: Edward Field Goltra, president and general manager; Bob McCalpin, chief engineer; Louis Inman, assistant engineer; Charley Inman, fireman; John Taussig, carpenter, and George McCalpin, tool keeper.

Being organized, the next thing to do was to go after business. The members of the company said that as long as Field was general manager it was his business to get business. Accordingly, he approached his father with a proposition to light the Goltra home. The house was already wired and using the harnessed lightning of a several million dollar company, but this enormous opposition didn't hinder Field one bit in his venture, and, as the boy had quite a 'pull' with his father, he got the contract, and now the house is lighted exclusively with the American Electric Power company's brand of juice. Of course, Mr. Goltra, being a business man, did not desire to antagonize the powerful rival of the new company, and never he has not disconnected their wires; but he doesn't use their power, and that is most gratifying to the new company.

The engine room is a model of cleanliness. Every tool is in its place on the walls or in the tool box; every bit of waste used in keeping the machinery bright is carefully packed away in a box especially for that purpose, and the whole concern looks as spick and span as the engine room of a gentleman's yacht. Once the carpenter heard a steam fire engine plowin down the street and dropped a saw where he was using it to see the fire. When he came back the general manager informed him that, as a fine for his carelessness he would be kept out of the engine room for a day. Needless to say, there has been no more carelessness.

The theoretical as well as the practical side of electrical engineering is being looked into by these young experimenters, and a well-stocked library stands in one corner of the shop. Whenever a question arises with regard to wiring, repairing the dynamo or engine, no guess work is indulged in, but the books are consulted and the work is executed along approved lines. Everything is done in a practical manner.

The installation of this company has caused talk of others being formed, and it was for this reason that the plant in the Goltra yard is called No. 1, for it is the intention of these boys to form a trust for the lighting of St. Louis' fashionable West End.—W. H. Durham, in Los Angeles Sunday Times.

The Merry-Go-Rounds.

"K. K. Cox," of North Carolina has been absent for so long a time that Miss Prudence hardly recognized him when he came in this morning, but as he had a good excuse for his absence, she welcomes him, hoping he may be able to appear more frequently in the future:

Dear M. G. R.'s: I come in from the corn-field to have a little chat with you to-day. I confess that I feel very much like the prodigal son in having neglected my duty to the circle for so long, but trust you will be ready to forgive and again receive me into membership. Since I last wrote, I have lost my best earthly friend—my father—and his death has placed more care and responsibility on me, so that I really have had no time to write, but I assure you that the M. G. R. is the best part of The Blade for me, and the one in which I take the most interest.

To "Mother's Crutch," I will say that I am from Western N. C., and live not far from Asheville and Hendersonville. Have you ever visited either of these places, Mother's Crutch? If you should ever do so, please wear your M. G. R. badge, so I can recognize you, for I would be very glad indeed to see a live Merry-Go-Rounder. I am willing to do my part in keeping the wheels of the M. G. R. rolling, and shall hereafter push as hard as I can.

"May Rice," Arkansas: I hope you all enjoyed your ride with "S. E. W. H.," on the Fourth of July. I did not go there, or anywhere, on that day, but spent my time in a vain endeavor to keep cool. I hope it will rain before we have another picnic, or the heat and dust will spoil our pleasure.

If you were here this morning we could have a nice ride on the loads of oats that are being carried from the fields to the big barn. I do not think the horses would run away with us, though the load might tip over if we were not very quiet.

There used to be another girl who wrote to the M. G. R. from Arkansas. Where is she and why does she not come again?

If "May" wishes to write to the Wonder Column, she will be welcome, but she must send the answers to her puzzles and questions with the work. It is best to send in a separate envelope to each department, in order to save delay.

"Merle," Pennsylvania: I have been reading the interesting and helpful letters in the Merry-Go-Round for some time and now apply for admission, that I may tell you how much I have enjoyed them.

As invitations to picnics seem to be in order, I will invite you to attend one to be given by our Sunday school. We will meet at the church at half-past eight in the morning, where a committee will relieve us of the care of our lunch baskets so we may give our undivided attention to the pleasures of the day. Soon a large carry-all, and other carriages will take us to a grove about a mile from the city where we will find swings, croquet sets, hammocks and many other things provided for our comfort and pleasure. At noon, dinner will be served, and with other goods things we will have ice cream made by some of our bachelor-men and lemonade prepared by the bachelor-girls.

After dinner the time will pass quickly in games of all kinds, and at night the carriages will call for us so we may return safely to our homes.

If this does not tire you we will go some time for an outing, to a beautiful lake about eight miles from here, where fishing and boating will be added to the other pleasures.

By the way, Miss Prudence would like to hear again from the "Merle" who used to visit us from the Wisconsin town with the "happy" name.

"Forest Queen": It has been a long time since I have visited the M. G. R., but, like others, my absence has not been caused by any lack of interest. I wonder if all the girls and boys from New York have forsaken us? I hope not. Are any of them living in or near Ovid? If so will they wear their badge where it can be seen?

I think that our "Kansas Beauty" is a former schoolmate of mine. If she will let me know where she lives, I could soon tell.

I should think it would be very interesting if we were to give a short sketch of our lives and of our occupations. We should thus become better acquainted with each other. With best wishes for all of the brides and grooms, I will say good-bye for this time.

"Eola R., Iowa," expresses the same wish as "Forest Queen," and gives as her experience: "I have enjoyed the M. G. R. letters and become so much interested that I now ask for admittance to its membership, promising to do all I can to help, though it may not be much.

I wish all would describe their station and work in life; in that way we should feel better acquainted with each other. I live on a farm and think that the very best of all lives for health and happiness.

Do you remember "Columbine," from Colorado? She is visiting me now and we have very pleasant times, I assure you.

I notice that some of our number look on the dark side of life. We all have the "blues" occasionally and things do not always go just to suit us, but it seems foolish for us to make things worse by finding fault and wasting our precious minutes in grumbling over that which cannot be avoided. Life is too short for this and we ought to believe that everything is ordered for the best and if we cannot see "why" things are so, we should wait patiently until we can.

Bannerette Puzzler FOR AUGUST.

W. P. E.

1—WHO WAS HE?

His birth was a source of alarm to his grandfather, Astyages, who previously had a dream, the interpretation of which portended that the offspring of Mandane (his daughter) would one day be the ruin of Median supremacy, and the ruler of all Asia. He therefore contrived to get the infant into his own hands, when he gave it to his chief servant, with orders to put it to death. This he promised to do, but entrusted it privately to the care of a herdsman, who brought it up along with his own children. He was noted for daring and dignity, and on being brought before Astyages to answer for a petty offence, was recognized as his grandson, and sent back to his home. He soon contrived to put himself at the head of an army, when he marched into Media, and overthrew the forces of Astyages. Proceeding in his course of conquest, the kingdom of Lydia yielded; its king, the famous Croesus fell into his hands, and ultimately the whole of Asia Minor. His crowning triumph was the capture of the city of Babylon. He was instrumental in delivering the Jews from captivity, and permitting them to return to Palestine. He was killed as a prisoner of war, 529 B. C.

2—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X
X O O O O X

1—A virgin goddess.
2—A porter who returned from Babylon.
3—One who desired to be king of Israel.
4—One who went with Joseph to Egypt.
5—The captain of Ahaziah's host.
6—One of the prophets.

The primals and finals give the names of two persons who were buried alive in one grave.

3—CENTRAL ACROSTIC.

X X O X X
X X O X X
X X O X X
X X O X X
X X O X X
X X O X X

1—One who was kidnaped and secreted six years.
2—A noted musician.
3—An ancient country.
4—An ancestor of Saul.
5—A strong beast.
6—A river of Paradise.

Centrals give the name of Nebuchadnezzar's wife.

4—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM

The age of a Bible worthy, is composed of 5 prime numbers, plus 2. The product of the greater, by the sum of the others, is 2412, and the quotient of the greater, by the sum of the others, is 9.3125. Find age, name, and prime numbers.

5—QUERY

Who was the author of the expression "What hath God wrought!" and under what circumstances was it originally used?

6—QUOTATION

Who wrote, and of whom was it written: "I have called thee by thy name; I have surnamed thee, though thou hast not known Me."

Answers to Puzzles of July 18.

1—Phineas T. Barnum.

2—Words forming hourglass: bellow, Lyrish, Lysimachus, le, es, bow, Isis, lunish, lenite, sorrow, Primals, and finals: "Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show." 3—6 and 6—1083 yards. (See Chat).

4—Sesame.

5—Saul the son of Lamech is spoken of as the "father of all such as handle the harp and organ." Genesis 4:21.

Robert South wrote:

"I have been well taught to trade with the devil, should be so wise as to keep from his work-shop."

Chat.

The solution sent by Elfa to the problem given by him July 18 is: 20.19, 1.375, 1.8125, with; and 20.18, 1.7812, 1.6875, seven; shrinkage therefore, 1.6875, 1.71.25, and 82.96c rods.

Old Dan Tucker was the only pupil who recited correctly this morning, but he had a perfect lesson, and the Schoolmistress is proud of him.

He writes: "The pressing duties of wheat, oats, and hay harvest have kept me away from the Cadets for a month, but here is a recitation to make up for my absence."

A. Faul: Thank you for your prompt answer to my request for the solution. It arrived on time this morning.

Marley Cranford: You did not agree with the author as to the answer to the problem of the 18th. Where mistake is it?

Mr. D. M. Starbuck: The way to join the Wonder Column is to join! There is no fee or initiation ceremony. Just send in an answer to as many puzzles as you can, and if you know how to make up some good ones, send them along too. A record is kept of each scholar's standing, and at the end of every month, the name of that one who has answered the most questions correctly, or has earned credits by original work, is published at the head of the Column as the Banner Puzzler.

In this "credit system," arithmetical puzzles count 2 (either answered or originals), queries and quotations count 3 each, and other puzzles 1.

Funny Childrens' Sayings.

A young lady who instructs a class of little boys in an Omaha Sunday-school, and is very proud of them, received a shock a few days ago, says the "World-Herald." The lads are too small to study the regular lessons, so the teacher spends the time in telling them Bible stories and then pointing out the moral. On the day in question she told them the story of Shadrich, Meshach and Abednego.

The trial in the fiercy furnace was dwelt upon at length by the young lady, her intent being to impress upon the youthful minds the fact that no harm can come to those who are protected by the Almighty. After telling the story in her best vein she asked:

"Now, boys, of what does this story remind us?"

"Dat dere was a hot time in de ol' town dat night!" piped a small boy.

Just then the bell rang, much to the relief of the teacher.

The Bookman tells this story illustrating the humors of a school examination:

"It appears that at an elementary examination in English, which was lately held in a school near New York, two sentences were given out to be corrected by the younger scholars. The first sentence was to be corrected as to its subject matter, and the second sentence as to its syntax. These were the sentences:

"'The hen has three legs.'

"'Who done it?'

"When the papers were handed in, it was found that one of the examiners had apparently regarded the sentences as subtly connected in thought, for his answer was as follows:

"'The hen didn't done it; God done it.'"

The young daughter of a suburban merchant, who had heard her father speak of selling goods on credit or "trust" was rejoicing with her grandmother over the arrival of a new baby in the family, says the Chicago Post.

"But where did my brother come from?" she inquired with the old wonder.

"Oh, we bought him of the doctor," her grandmother responded with the old lie.

"But isn't it 'spensive to buy a baby?"

"Quite so."

"How then," mused missy, "do poor folks buy so many of them? I dus' bet they get trusted!"

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that Kittie, aged 10, is very backward in arithmetic. She was deep in natural history the other day when suddenly she looked up from her book and sighed. "I wish, oh, I wish I was an Australian rabbit," she said.

Kittie's family is accustomed to her vagaries, and one of them asked, without emotion, "Why?"

"Because this book says they multiply with ex—traw—nary rapidity," said Kittie, enviously.

Mrs. Bombazine Black is an attractive widow with a host of admirers, says the New York World. She is also the mother of a bright little girl, Fannie, to whom a gentleman who thinks he is going to marry the widow, said:

"You will love me, won't you, Fannie, when I am your papa?"

"Oh, go 'way!" said Fannie, peevishly: "that's what every gentleman that has been engaged to mamma has said, and none of them have married her yet."

The mother of a cute little 6-year-old, says the Pontiac (Mich.) Times, was away from home a few days last week. On her return she inquired of the young hopeful if he had said his prayers every morning and evening, as was his custom. He admitted having said the one at night, but had neglected sending up his little petition in the morning. "Why my little boy," said the mother, "don't you know you ought to ask God to take care of you during the day as well as night?" "Why, mamma," he replied, "I'm getting so big now I can take care of myself during the day, and I thought there was no use bothering God any more mornings asking him to do it."

Mollie had been to church for the first time, and on her return home her grandmother asked her what she thought of it. "I like it very much," she replied, "but there was one thing I didn't think was fair."

"What was that, dear?"

"Why one man did all the work, and another man took all the money."—Congregationalist.

"I hear you have a little sister at your house," said a Chicago grocer to a small boy. "Yes, sir," said Johnny. "Do you like that?" "I wish it was a boy," said Johnny, "so I could play 'mibs' with him, an' baseball an' tag an' all those things, when he got bigger." "Well," said the storekeeper, "why don't you exchange your little sister for a boy?" Johnny reflected for a minute. Then he said rather sorrowfully: "We can't now; it's too late. We've used her four days."—Chicago Tribune.

"Willie," said mamma, "didn't I tell you to wash your face?" "Yes, ma'am," Willie replied, "and I did wash it." "I don't believe you did. It's just as dirty as ever." "Mamma," piped little Elsie, who had just been vaccinated, "may be he did do it, but it didn't take the first time."—Philadelphia Press.

APPALLING SITUATION IN BOER RECONCENTRADO CAMPS

Chicago, July 30.—"The horror of the situation in the Boer reconcentrado camps of South Africa is appalling. Men, women and children are dying at a rate that would mean the extermination of the Boer race in nine years. The people are cooped in unsanitary quarters, where they are unable to secure sufficient food or clothing, with disease making terrible ravages among them."

Thus was the situation in the Transvaal and Orange Free State depicted last night at the Christian Reformed church by Rev. Herman D. Van Brockhuizen, late pastor of the leading Dutch Reformed church at Pretoria. He has come to the United States to raise money to alleviate the sufferings of his countrymen who are huddled together in refugee camps.

It is the intention of Rev. Mr. Brockhuizen to travel through the country, speaking in churches of various denominations and describing the real situation throughout South Africa. The funds he is able to procure will be sent direct to Pretoria.

Regarding the outcome of the struggle, Rev. Brockhuizen is still optimistic. He believes that the Boers will continue fighting until they eventually tire out Great Britain.

"It is quite impossible to estimate the number of the burghers now in the field," he said, "but the force is undoubtedly much larger than when Pretoria was taken."

A few days before leaving Europe, Mr. Brockhuizen visited President Kruger and when he asked the doughty old Boer what message he would send to the American people, Kruger replied:

"Tell them they are helping the English to slaughter our people by supplying them with horses, mules and the munitions of war."

KITCHENER'S REPORT.

London, July 27.—The Daily Mail publishes Lord Kitchener's official report regarding the Vlakfontein affair, which is as follows:

"Lieutenant W. S. B. Duff has given me the following information:

"On the day after the fight at Vlakfontein, May 29, Lieutenant Hearn told him that, while lying on the ground wounded he saw about twenty yards from him Lieutenant Spring and Sergeant Findlay, both slightly wounded. They were binding up each other's wounds when a young Boer, with a pink puggaree around his hat, came up and shot both dead. Lieutenant Hearn lay quite still. The Boers, thinking him dead, contented themselves with taking his spurs and leggings. Lieutenant Hearn also said that others of our wounded were shot by Boers.

"Several of the men saw a Boer, evidently someone in authority, trying to stop his men from shooting our wounded."

The foregoing is taken from Lord Kitchener's first mail report on the subject. He has wired that he would supplement it with sworn testimony.

BOER PRISONERS.

Hamilton, Bermuda, July 20.—The Boer prisoners confined on Darrell's Island make almost nightly attempts to avoid the patrolling gunboats Medina and Medway and gain the mainland by swimming. The water between Darrell's Island and the beach is calm and all night long the gunboats sweep it with their searchlights. Sharks abound, and the British guard will shoot on suspicion, yet several of the Boers have escaped from their detention camp.

On the night of July 9, H. J. Du Toit, M. L. Louvens, J. P. De Roux and J. G. Du Preeze, Boer prisoners, evaded the guards and the sharks and reached the shore half a mile away by swimming. By daybreak they had reached the southern shore of the island. Here they approached a colored man, asking him for food. He charged them with being Boer prisoners and they admitted it. The colored man at once informed the guards at Warwick and the escaping prisoners were captured.

A night or two after three others tried to escape by paddling ashore on planks. They were seen, however, and fired upon by the guards. One was wounded and returned to the island, while the other two were caught.

BOERS FIGHT BRAVELY ON.

London, July 29.—A dispatch from Cape Town says:

Boers are scattered throughout the upper districts of Cape Colony. Some are within a few miles of Indwe. Others are around Jamestown and between Molteno and Burgher sdorp. Several parties are close to Cradock.

Pretoria, July 29.—Colonel Garrett has had a successful skirmish near Vereeniging. His force captured 25 Boers and a number of cattle and wagons.

BOBS GETS HIS $500,000.

London, July 29.—In the house of lords to-day Lord Salisbury, the premier, read a message from King Edward to the effect that in consideration of the eminent services of Field Marshal Lord Roberts in South Africa, his majesty recommended that parliament grant him the sum of £100,000 ($500,000.)

TROUBLE AT ST. HELENA.

Jamestown, St. Helena, July 27.—Bad blood among the Boer prisoners in St. Helena over the question of taking the oath of allegiance to King Edward has led to so much fighting and disorder that it has been necessary to remove those who have taken the oath to a separate enclosure.

There were several severe encounters, and the vigilance committee of the irreconcilables subjected those who had taken the oath to indescribable indignities. The ringleaders have been imprisoned in the fortress.

THE WHEAT KING.

Dalrymple Estate Said to Reach $500,000.

Milwaukee, July 30.—An estate, said in the petition for probate to exceed $100,000, and which a conservative estimate places at $500,000, is divided by the will of William F. Dalrymple, which was filed yesterday.

Mr. Dalrymple was well known in financial circles for 25 years before his death. His connection with his brothers in the ownership of the "bonanza" farm at Casselton, N. D., made his opinion valuable in the wheat pit.

All the information given in the petition is that the personality and real estate exceed $50,000 each and that the annual rents of the real estate are about $5,000. Of the entire estate $650,000 is left to charity, $97,500 is payable in legacies to brothers, nieces and grandnieces within five years and the rest is put into a trust, running from ten to twenty years.

The home farm in Sugar Grove, Warren county, Pennsylvania, goes to the testator's nephew, Frank H. Dalrymple.

All the heirs live in Pennsylvania and North Dakota. The will was executed on June 1, 1898.

BOOMING TEDDY.

Kansas City Mo., July 26.—Fifty prominent Republicans have organized a "1904 Theodore Roosevelt Club." Its purposes are:

"To secure the nomination of Vice-President Roosevelt for president in the Republican convention of 1904; to have this convention held in Convention hall in Kansas City, and to have Missouri put a solid Roosevelt delegation in the convention."

A public meeting, under the auspices of the club, is planned to be held in Kansas City soon, at which United States Senator Burton, of Kansas, and others will be asked to deliver speeches.

The Thomas.

San Francisco, Cal., July 24.—The transport Thomas sailed Monday for Manila via Honolulu with the 500 teachers who are going to accept positions in the schools in the Philippines.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Interesting Budget of News From Pacific Islands.

Manila, July 29.—Major Henry Allen, of the Forty-third volunteers, who was some time since appointed governor of the island of Leyte, has been chosen chief of the insular constabulary, and will proceed with the organization of that force. Capt. Shellman, of the 34rd, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for encouraging trading at the closed ports.

General Chaffee has issued an order that the troops shall wear their coats buttoned everywhere outside of the barracks. The order dispenses with the use of flannel shirts, which have heretofore been the customary outer garments. Officers are ordered to wear khaki for all duty, and swords always when actively commanding. White or dress suits are permitted to be worn on social occasions.

Upon visiting the posts unexpectedly, General Chaffee found an astonishing variety in the uniforms and a great laxness regarding the clothing of the troops.

Two native policemen have been killed in the suburbs of Cebu.

Firing upon the town continues.

Provost Davis is conducting an investigation.

The detectives employed in investigating the Santa Cruz robbery, have found no definite clue, nor have they learned the amount the thieves secured. It appears that the sergeant's guard was intoxicated, and that one sentry was detailed to guard the five entrances to the guard house.

General Martin Delgado, governor of the island of Panay, has asked for aid in consequence of the ravages of locusts and the rinderpest.

Spanish residents of Manila are urging the Philippine commissioners to tax real property upon the basis of the income derived instead of upon its value.

The discussion of the Manila charter continues.

An investigation is pending in the case of Lieut. McCarthy, of the Thirty-fifth regiment, because of the loss of $1,000 public money while being convoyed from Aparri to Manila.

AFFAIRS IN MANILA.

Manila, July 26.—The first meeting of the legislative chamber held to-day was largely attended.

Commissioner Wright, speaking of the charter of Manila, said the same reasons that controlled in making Washington the federal city obtained in Manila, and Washington, he declared, was the best governed city in the world.

Representatives of the Spanish chamber of commerce vehemently opposed the charter, asserting that it was inconsistent with the principles of the freest government on earth to deny the right of suffrage to residents of the metropolis, while granting it to those of other localities. They also declared that the proposed system of government for Manila was far less liberal than that by the Spanish authorities, who proposed to make the representatives of the districts in Manila elective by the people.

A NEW PARTY.

Manila, July 24.—The Libertad is authority for the statement that Senor Paternor will leave the Federal party and will organize what he calls the nationalists on a platform resembling that of the Conservatives with Aguinaldo as president, and former insurgent military officers and former members of the Federal party as leaders. The purpose of the new party will be the ultimate independence of the Philippines. This coinsides with Senor Paterno's policy, as he has been making efforts to induce Aguinaldo to unite with the new party.

Lieut. Brown's Trial.

Manila, July 27.—The trial of Lieut. Preston Brown, of the Second Infantry, charged with murdering a native near Binangonan, is finished. In the course of the proceedings it was proven that the native was killed while trying to escape and the acquittal of Lieut Brown is expected.

PLAGUE OF HORNETS.

Derby, Conn., July 27.—This town is just recovering from the excitement of believing that one of its spiritual pastors has gone raving crazy, and the Rev. C. F. H. Wendell is in bed done up in soothing lotions, having incidentally established a record for sprinting, with hornets for competitors.

The race ended with a draw in the town reservoir, with all the inhabitants coming up hot foot to be in at the finish. When the Rev. Mr. Wendell was dragged from his watery retreat his flock tenderly bore home his swollen and stinging form, while housewives came to their doors and suggested home remedies for torture like unto hades.

The first intimation of trouble was a view of the divine taking to the woods with celerity and wild gestures that alarmed the town. It was mail hour and T. J. Buskingham's corner grocery was crowded. As the rector dashed by Constable Buckingham gave chase and others followed behind. They could not see the hornets, and thought the pastor crazy. Women ran to doorways and children screamed as the crowd rushed by. To add to the pandemonium some one rang the church bell, a signal of alarm for the neighborhood.

Stopping not to divest himself of his broadcloth, the clergyman dashed into the reservoir, and then, only then, did his anxious parishioners know what had happened.

With one accord, thirsting for blood, the hornets turned upon the crowd, and straightway they ran a foot race back home that was equaled only by the rapidity with which they had gone out.

When oil and kind words had done their work and Mr. Wendell's swollen lips went down so that he could mumble, he explained. The hornets had nested in his free delivery mail box. When he went for his mail they poured out in thousands. They covered his neck and face, crawled beneath his clothes and clung to his whiskers. Once stung to desperation, he ran frantically the race that will go into town history.

FEAR BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 29.—Dr. Walter Kempster, who was sent abroad by the Harrison administration to study the origin and spread of plagues and scourges, and Dr. C. O. B. Wingate, secretary of the state board of health, both sustain Dr. John N. Hurty, of Indianapolis, secretary of the Indiana state board of health in his startling contention that the bubonic plague will sweep the American continent.

THE DRAWING

To Determine the Lucky 13,000 Out of 167,000 Applicants.

El Reno, O. T., July 29.—One of the greatest lotteries in history was begun here this morning. It was conducted by the federal government in disposing of 13,000 quarter section claims thrown open to settlement on the Kiowa-Comanche reservations.

No public event in recent years in the southwest has attracted so much attention as this one—the initiation of a new method of disposing of government lands. One hundred and sixty-seven thousand persons, each with one chance in thirteen of winning a homestead, watched the event here or at a distance, for the applicants came from every state in the union.

The drawing took place on a platform built for the purpose in the open air, a few blocks from the center of El Reno. Situated at the foot of several small hills which formed a perfect amphitheater, the platform was the cynosure of thousands of eyes. People occupied every inch almost of the space around about and every movement of the government officials on the small space below was watched with the most intense interest.

El Reno yesterday cared for fully 15,000 people and the trains that came in during the night and morning almost doubled the number. Hundreds of others are still bound this way. Sunday was spent quietly, but as night came on, and the hour for the actual drawing approached, men and women, many of whom had waited patiently for months for the morrow's event, or had come thousands of miles at the last moment to participate in it, became anxious.

Worn out with days of hardship and nights of poor accommodations, they were keyed to a high tension, but all were hopeful and each seemed confident that his would prove a lucky number.

Hundreds remained awake, walking the streets or vainly gazing at the drawing platform, and discussing again and again the merits of the particular claim on which they intended filing. Many slept on the ground around the platform, to be certain of an advantageous position when the first number should be called out at 9 o'clock, or to remain perhaps until 6 o'clock in the evening, when the last of the 1,000 envelopes to be drawn to-day should have been picked from the wheel.

The government clerks finished the task of placing the names of the applicants and of tying them in bundles ready to be placed in the wheels, which had been tested for the last time yesterday afternoon. The only detail that remained was the selection of the ten persons who should perform the actual drawing of the envelopes. These were chosen from a lot of boys of good families, and were named at the last moment. They were all under age, and, consequently, not registered for claims. The weather cloudy but pleasant.

The drawing began at 9:45 o'clock. Twenty thousand excited, expectant people jammed and crowded about the platform. The approach of the commissioners velopes containing the thousands of applications, was the signal for a great demonstration, that was renewed with fervor from time to time during the progress of the arrangements.

When finally ten boys—five for the El Reno and five for the Lawton district—were lined up before the two wheels and awaited the word to draw out the first envelopes from the receptacles, a mighty cheer went up, and the multitude pushed closer to the platform. Eager, drawn faces watched every movement of those about the wheels, and necks were craned to hear the name of the first winner. A moment later, when a deputy marshal called loudly for order, the crowd was stilled instantly.

At 9:35, Col. Dyer, one of the three commissioners, read the President's proclamation relating to the drawing. The envelopes were then placed in the wheels, each was turned repeatedly to insure a generous mixing, and then the drawing was on. The first envelope from the wheel contained the name of James R. Wood, of Weatherford, Okl., who had registered for a homestead in the Lawton district.

Mattie H. Beals, of Wichita, Kas., whose birthplace is in Missouri, drew No. 2, also in the Lawton district.

The multitude went wild over the announcement.

Without doubt, Wood and Miss Beals, who have thus the right to make the first filings, will select the two quarter sections adjoining the Lawton townsite district, and which are believed to be worth $10,000 each.

When Col. Dyer announced the woman's age as 23, and that her height is the same as that of Mr. Wood, 20,000 persons shouted in chorus: "They must get married."

No. 1 in the El Reno district was Stephen A. Holcomb, of Paul's Valley, I. T., and No. 2 was Leonard Lamb, of Augusta, Okl.

Indians Lose the Case.

Washington, July 29.—The department of justice to-day received a telegram stating that Judge Erwin, of the United States court in Oklahoma, had denied the application of Lone Wolf and other Indians for an injunction restraining the government from distribution land in that territory by drawing.

PARSON SUES FOR SLANDER

Philadelphia, July 27.—Rev. Jacob Kurtz, the Dunkard clergyman of York, Pa., will attempt to prove in court that the Holy Spirit still holds communion with him. The Rev. Jacob Aldinger, another York Dunkard minister, is

REV. JACOB KURTZ.

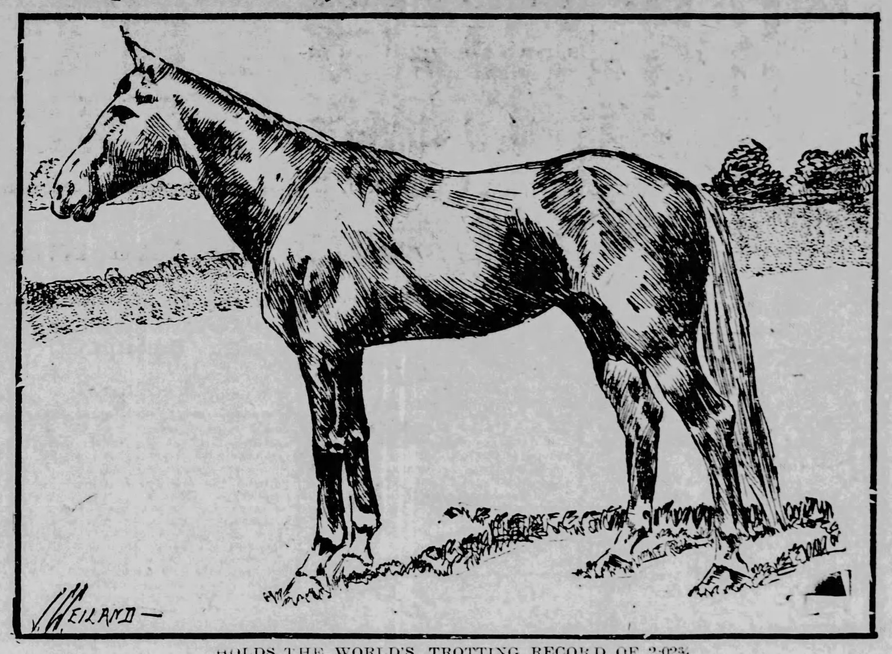
alleged to have declared concerning Mr. Kurtz: "You haven't got the Holy Spirit. You're nothing but a crank." These words have led to a $25,000 damage suit for slander, which will be tried in the York county court. The Rev. Mr. Kurtz, if necessary, will introduce evidence to show that the Holy Spirit abides with him.

MRS. NATION.

Topeka, Kan., July 25.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, who is serving a jail sentence for smashing private property in which a saloon was located, began operations on the county jail yesterday, but the big iron doors and the steel bars were too strong for her. She pounded on the cell door three hours while the thermometer was at 100, and while Sheriff Cook advised her to keep cool she persisted in her laborious exercise. Mrs. Nation refused to be comforted.

The county commissioners and Gov. Stanley were appealed to for a remission of costs and a pardon, but both were refused. Her sentence is thirty days in jail and a $100 fine.

CRESCEUS, KING OF THE TURF.



HOLDS THE WORLD'S TROTTING RECORD OF 2:02¾.

Cleveland, O., July 26.—This afternoon at the Driving Park the trotter Cresceus, belonging to Mr. Geo. H. Ketcham, of Toledo, trotted a mile against time in 2:02¾. Keeping before our eyes the ideal mark of two minutes, we see that it has taken us seventeen years to reach the point we are at from 2:10, Jay Eye See's mark, made in 1884. Maud S. lowered this the same year, and in 1885 left it at 2:08¾. There it stood for six years, until Sunol's 2:08¼, in 1891. Nancy Hanks' 2:04 followed quickly, in 1892, and Alix's 2:03¾ in 1894.

CUBA DRAFTS ELECTORAL BILL

Excellent Bill for the Island's Government.

Havana, July 30.—There was a good attendance at yesterday's session of the Cuban constitutional convention when the electoral bill as drafted by the electoral committee was submitted. The measure provides for universal suffrage, but restrictions as to ability to read and write are imposed in the case of office-holders.

Governors of provinces and provincial legislators must be of Cuban birth or have been naturalized for a period of eight years. They must be at least thirty years of age. They must possess title by public decree or have filled office by popular vote.

The same restrictions regarding citizenship are laid upon congressmen who must be twenty-five years of age. Senators must be Cuban by birth and thirty-five years of age.

The President must be a Cuban or naturalized. In the latter case, as provided by the constitution, he must have served in the Cuban army for ten years. He must be at least forty years of age. The same conditions apply to the vice president. Senators shall be elected by provincial legislatures and an equal number of citizens. One half of the latter must be Cuban by birth or have been naturalized for a period of eight years. They must be at least 25 years old and be able to read and write. They must have resided in the province for two years and be among the largest real estate taxpayers. The other half must have professional degrees or must have held public office.

Presidential electors shall be Cubans by birth or have been naturalized for a period of eight years and they must be thirty years old.

In the provincial elections minority representation is provided for, Havana having 20 members, Santa Clara 17, Santiago 17, Matanzas 15, Pinar Del Rio 12, and Puerto Principe 8.

Havana will have 17 congressmen, Santiago 13, Santa Clara 14, Matanzas 8, Pinar Del Rio 7, and Puerto Principe 8.

Four senators shall represent each province.

Havana will have 21 presidential electors, Santiago 17, Canta Clara 18, Matanzas 12, Pinar Del Rio 11, and Puerto Principe 8.

The project provides for two elections. At the first will be elected governors of provinces, provincial legislators and senatorial electors. At the second, to be held eight days later, congressmen and presidential electors will be chosen. Thirty days after the second election the presidential electors will meet in Santa Clara to elect the president.

KENNAN'S EXPULSION.

London, July 30.—Mail advices received here from the correspondent of the Associated Press at St. Petersburg give details of the expulsion from Russia of George Kennan, the American author and lecturer, who, as cabled exclusively to the Associated Press on Friday last, was called upon at his hotel at Petersburg, Thursday evening, and was informed by a high police officer that he must leave the country by 10 o'clock on Friday evening. Mr. Kennan was courteously treated, but was not allowed to leave his room in the interim. His expulsion was carried out quietly. He was provided with a traveling passport, signed by the chief of the political police, and boarded a train for Wirballin, accompanied by an escort. His own passport was returned to him on his arrival at Wirballin. The correspondent then says:

Mr. Kennan arrived at St. Petersburg three weeks ago, after an absence of fifteen years. He entered the country by way of Finland, on an American passport, which had been examined and signed by the Russian consul at Hull. Since his arrival here Mr. Kennan had renewed pleasant acquaintances and had collected literary material. He was not engaged in any political agitation. The Russian press referred to Mr. Kennan's return courteously, no paper suggesting that he was not welcome, and he began to feel secure. At about 6 o'clock on Thursday evening a high police official placed him under detention in his room and read a notice requiring Mr. Kennan's departure by 10 o'clock Friday night. There is only one explanation for Mr. Kennan's expulsion, and that is that the Russian government has not recovered from the effects of his criticisms of the Siberian exile system, which had been greatly modified and restricted since Mr. Kennan first wrote of it. His expulsion was simply a question of policy which has not affected the personal attitude of old friends towards Mr. Kennan, who was invited to places where the highest governmental officials were present.

NEVADA EARTHQUAKE

Salt Lake, Utah, July 27.—A section 75 miles wide through the Nevada desert from Death, as far west as Carlin, experienced a series of heavy earthquake shocks about 2:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The vibrations generally were from north to south, and at one or two points lested for fully five seconds. At Elko, Nev., the shock was unusually severe. The high school building, a big new brick edifice, was badly cracked by the violence of the vibrations, and other buildings were slightly damaged. The earthquake was followed by a heavy rain.

PANAMA CANAL.

The Company Has the Work Fully Half Completed.

Panama, Colombia, July 17.—The Nicaraguan canal agitation goes on as if the Panama was buried, and this must be the impression in the mind of the average layman or out would crop the question, "Are we to have two interoceanic canals?"

This seems really singular, for the Panama is considerably alive. It is half completed, and 4,000 laborers and engineers are to-day hard at work upon it. Every spadeful of earth that now leaves the canal puts it that much nearer to the eventful consummation of the undertaking, which is promised by the engineers within nine years.

The concession under which the work on the Panama canal was begun was granted by the Republic of Colombia in May, 1878. In 1880 De Lesseps and a corps of engineers visited the isthmus to complete the surveys. He announced his confidence that the canal could be constructed in eight years at a cost of £66,800,000. Work was begun that year, and it was not until 1884 that the magnitude of the undertaking began to be clearly perceived. The Suez was a straight excavation of some thirty-five miles, through a barren, sandy soil. The Panama is 46½ miles, through a section of every conceivable kind of earth.

In 1888 work was suspended because of the bankrupt condition of the company, brought about by the famous robberies by its officials and political animosity. Through the efforts of a receiver an extension of time in which to complete the canal was obtained. A new company was formed in 1894 to purchase the old one, and complete the work. It began at once, but soon realized that it could not complete the waterway by 1904. Two years ago it secured a further concession to 1910.

It is singular that this canal is not being constructed under treaty between the little South American republic and France, but under one between the United States of Colombia and the United States of America. The treaty is dated 1848.

CHINESE POSTAL SERVICE RE-ESTABLISHED

Washington, July 30.—The postmaster-general has issued an order placing the American postal service in China on the same basis as before the outbreak. The order directs that the United States military postal service there, established August 2, 1900, be discontinued, to take effect September 1, and also discontinues United States military station No. 1, China, upon the same date. The practical operation of the military postal service ceased some time ago and all the postal attaches have either returned here or to other points.

OFFER ACCEPTED.

Pekin, July 27.—The ministers of the powers after yesterday's meeting dispatched a note to the Chinese peace commissioners formally accepting the recent Chinese offer, which was in anticipation of the ministers' plan for the payment of 450,000,000 taels as indemnity at 4 per cent., the final payment to be made in 1940. The total payments of principal and interest will be one billion taels.

NEGRO WOMAN PREACHER.

Chicago, July 25.—Rev. Mollie B. Craft is the first regularly ordained woman minister in the religious work of the colored race. Through her efforts the First Baptist Colored Church of Chicago Heights has just been organized, with a membership of only nine persons.

REV. MOLLIE CRAFT.

Mrs. Craft is well known to all colored church goers from Tennessee to Michigan. It is noticeable in the services held by her in the new church of Chicago Heights that a majority of her listeners are white people. Mrs. Craft was ordained in Milwaukee in 1898. She is a graduate of the Howe Baptist Theological school of Memphis.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

NAVAL MANEUVERS

English Fleet Rehearses Struggle to Control Mediterranean.

Dover, Eng., July 29.—What may be called the greatest naval maneuvers of modern times commenced at midnight. This year's drills of the British sea-fighters are to eclipse anything heretofore attempted by England or any other country. They will be, to all intents and purposes, a veiled contest between England and France for control of the Mediterranean, though the scene of the sham fight will actually occur in the channel.

The British admiralty has issued elaborate orders and instructions and all the ships of the two opposing fleets have been anchored near the harbor ready to sail to the scene of the battle.

The contest is to be keenly watched both in England and on the continent. It is of the utmost significance in view of the attacks recently made in the house of commons and in the London papers on the inefficiency of the Mediterranean. It was maintained that England on sea was really at the mercy of France or even Russia in the Mediterranean, handicapped as she is by her wars in Africa and in the far east.

This year's naval maneuvers are to offset these just completed by France, in which the excellency of the submarine boats of the Gustav Zede order was illustrated. It was demonstrated that they were a brilliant success against such ironclads as the Charles Martel. Admiral Gervais, the French commander in chief, in his report on the evolutions, points out that the scouting service was entirely inadequate, and he concludes that the Gustave Zede has shown herself not as a mere weapon of defense, whose action is limited to a narrow zone round the point to be protected, but as a dangerous assailant traversing the sea to carry destruction to hostile coasts.

The great naval gathering was composed of the Northern and Mediterranean squadrons, totaling forty-one ships, with an aggregate displacement of 230,000 tons, carrying 1,100 guns and manned by 800 officers and 15,000 men.

MONKS DESERT FRANCE.

Rome, July 29.—The Benedictine monks of France, on account of the new associations law, have arranged to establish their monastery in the Island of Elba. They have bought the old mansion house of the Napoleons, and intend to convert it into a distillery for their famous liqueur.

St. Benedict, the founder of the Benedictine Order, was born in Italy about 480 A. D. His regulations for the monks of his order were adopted throughout Gaul (France). He threw aside useless macerations and divided the time of the monks into periods of prayer, mental and manual labor. They were obliged to cultivate the land, but also to read and copy manuscripts. One of their best known industries is the manufacture of the excellent cordial which bears the name of the order. The monks alone possess the secret of this medicinal liqueur, which is distilled from various herbs.

SOLDIERS' MEDALS.

London, July 26.—King Edward presented medals to 3,000 returned yeomanry at the Horse Guards parade here today. The ceremonial was the same as observed at the former presentation of medals, but the inclement weather robbed the function of its brilliancy. Queen Alexandra and Prince Edward, son of the Duke of Cornwall and York, were present.

Considerable comment had been aroused by the refusal of 32 non-commissioned officers and men to attend the ceremony, on the ground that their pay was in arrears. These men have addressed letters to King Edward, pointing out that they cannot submit to be decorated while their wives and families and some of their number are starving. The claims of the men—who say they have not yet been paid—vary from £63 to £127. Some of the claimants allege that they have had to pawn their earlier medals in order to procure food for their families.

TROUBLE AT SHANGHAI.

London, July 29.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Globe, cabling to-day, says:

"The assurances given in the house of commons (July 25), by Lord Cranborne (the under foreign secretary), that the French and German troops are only temporarily here are refuted by the fact that both nationalities are erecting massive, permanent barracks which will take two years to complete, indicating that many years' occupation are contemplated."

FLED ACROSS THE LINE.

Lisbon, July 29.—A dispatch received here from Lorenzo Marques, Portuguese East Africa, announces that a Boer commando, accompanied by women and children, has entered Portuguese territory in the neighborhood of the Limpopo river. Reinforcements of troops have been sent to disarm the party of Boers.

Empress Frederick Fails.

Cronberg, July 29.—As a sad result of the visit of Prof. Renvers, of Berlin, it is officially announced that the condition of the Dowager Empress Frederick is not satisfactory. Her majesty has not left her apartments for the last few weeks; and, although medical bulletins have not yet been issued, they may soon be anticipated. Princess Henry of Prussia has been at the castle on a flying visit.

GERMAN DUTIES.

Draft of the New Tariff Law Now Made Public.

Berlin, July 27.—At last the Reichsanzeiger, the official organ of the government, publishes the long expected draft of the new customs tariff law and the customs rates. It is in nearly all respects a verification of apprehensive forecasts printed recently by the Stuttgart Beobachter. It was then stated editorially by this agrarian organ that the new law was directed against the United States and Russia.

Opinion in Berlin commercial circles is that the American schedules are monstrous, involving a great burden for Germany's industrial and commercial classes together with a serious injury to foreign trade, tariff wars and hindrances to commercial treaties.

Americans in business in Berlin regard the trouble as exceedingly bad for both Germany and the United States, pointing out that the sharp agitation during the last few years against certain American products has borne fruit in the present bill. Besides the agricultural schedules, the Americans express keen disappointment at the heavy increases in machinery. The present duties, ranging from 2 1-2 to 8 marks per hundred weight, are in many cases more than doubled. In the case of saws they are quadrupled. American woods are also hard hit.

The measure shows a reclassification of articles and a much more minute division. Comparisons therefore are often difficult.

It is hailed with satisfaction by the merchants and manufacturers of the fatherland, who see in this a stem to what is now called the American invasion on the European continent. The new measure strikes a blow at the increasing American imports of grain, provisions, pig iron and manufactured steel, on which the duties receive the highest increase on the new schedule.

WHAT IT MEANS.

New York, July 29.—A despatch to the Herald from Berlin says:

The tariff project, which was published in all the papers Saturday, is an open declaration of commercial war with Russia, Austria and the United States, but Count Von Buelow knows that the Bundesrath will not confirm it.

It is, therefore, a cleverly conceived sop to the Agrarians, however, intended to show his sympathy for them. Commerce means everything in Germany's future relations with Russia.

Count Von Buelow, as is well known, is keenly anxions to resume the old-time relations with Russia.

That can only be accomplished by the maintenance of good trade relations. Count Von Buelow has now to face the biggest difficulty he has ever encountered. It is to reconcile the demands of Russia for favorable treatment in the forthcoming treaty of commerce and at the same time meet the urgent demands for protection made by the Agrarians, a most powerful party, which is composed of the most solid supporters of the crown.

For months past the German chancellor has been struggling against the well-organized efforts of the Agrarians.

Do what he would it was always the same cry: "Protect us or we will bring all the power of our opposition against you."

Count Von Buelow is resourceful and knows most of the political moves upon the board likely to bring the opinion of parties round to his side, but with his hard-headed Agrarians his attempts to coerce or cajole have been fruitless.

The result is the publication of the new tariff, which is to go into force when the present treaties of commerce with Russia and other countries expire.

Hitherto Russian wheat has paid a duty of 3½ marks. In future it will pay from 5 to 6½ marks. Cattle and horses will also be subjected to much heavier taxation, but this will affect Austria and the United States much more than Russia.

It is the wheat tax which will hit Russia so hard, and which will undoubtedly call forth from M. Witte a very stiff counter duty upon a multitude of cheap manufactured goods with which Germany deeds Russia, just as she does other countries.

M. Witte will probably hit back very hard, all the more so as Russia has done so much to build up an important grain trade with Germany. The diminution of such trade will inflict a very heavy blow upon the carrying trade, which is necessary for the prosperity of the daily increasing railroad system of the empire.

Thus Germany will find countervailing duties imposed upon her manufactures, particularly upon the curious small things which reach large financial totals such as purses, celluloid collars, shirt-fronts and a thousand other things sold cheaply in second-rate shops all over Russia.

The new tariff does not, it is said, go into operation until the month of December, 1903, so that there is plenty of time for the two countries to try to arrange some modus vivendi.

In the meantime, the outlook is as bad as possible, and this not only applies to Russia, but to Germany's allies, Austria and Italy, and in a very marked degree to the United States.

Russians After Sultan.

Constantinople, July 29.—Saturday the sultan agreed to comply with the demand made by the Russian government for the release of the Servians recently arrested in Albany, together with the restoration of the arms taken and for the recall of Djemal Bey, the Mutesarif of

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

France is pressing for a settlement in connection with the French-owned docks, the recent act calling for their purchase by Turkey.

Parishtina, the instigator of the arrests.

Notwithstanding this prompt compliance the arrests were continued, and yesterday Russia repeated her demand in peremptory terms.

All the legations are making representations against interference by the Porte with the decisions of the sanitary council. The palace officials receive these protests with the utmost serenity, replying that the sultan is the sovereign of Turkey.

Given Away Free of Charge

I will gladly send any man by return mail, postpaid, Free of Charge, **100** Extra Strong Nervous Debility Pills. These are Worth their Weight in Gold for all Nervous, Stomach, Heart, Kidney, Liver, Bladder and Rheumatic Troubles. They have saved the lives of Thousands of Weak, Nervous Sufferers, who, but for their timely use would have been in their graves to-day. I believe I have the best all-round family medicine in the world to-day, and I make the above offer in order to get it thoroughly introduced and advertised in the shortest possible time.

Mention this paper and enclose a self addressed, stamped envelope and you will receive the **100** Nerve Tonic Pills by return mail. Address at once, **Allen W. Ward, Box 237, Avon, N. Y., U. S. A.**

Every reader of the Blade should answer at once.

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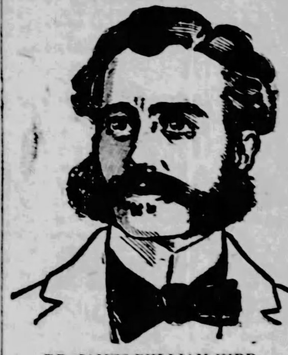
Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered by Famous Doctor-Scientist That Cures Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures Are Effected That Seem Like Miracles Performed—The Secret of Long Life of Olden Times Revived.

The Remedy Is Free to All Who Send Name and Address.

After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 128 First National Bank building, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the start-



DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

ling announcement that he has surely discovered the elixir of life. That he is able, with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seem to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, as he sends it free to anyone who is a sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures cited are truly remarkable, and but for the witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have regained health, and families and friends in perfect health. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs or any vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, gout, scrofula and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It purifies the entire system, blood and tissues, restores normal nerve power, circulation and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are alike and equally affected by this great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy to-day. It is free to every sufferer. State what you want to be cured of, and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free, by return mail.

HENRY C. PAYNE ILL IN BERLIN

Berlin, July 30.—Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, a leading member of the Republican national committee of the United States, is seriously ill with gout at the Frankfort hotel in this city.

Mr. Payne's capacity as a political

HENRY C. PAYNE.

manager is rated high. Henry C. Payne went to Milwaukee in 1893, and since that time his career has been the source of endless discussion. He started out in commerce, but drifted into politics. He had much to do with the passing of Horace Greeley, and many an aspirant since, including the recent Democratic candidate, has felt the force of his clear brain and comprehensive grasp of affairs. That he has been successful in street railway management is well known. He is a native of Boston and is 55 years old.

CRISPI SINKS FAST.

Naples, July 29.—12:30 p. m.—Senor Crispi, at this hour is sinking. His condition is most grave.

FARMERS' TRUST.

Wabash, Ind., July 25.—Farmers around Barber's mills have perfected a trust in handling grain and live stock. Their action was precipitated by the Eastern Indiana Grain Dealers' association forcing an arbitrary price for grain. Farmers claim middlemen have exacted large profits, and propose to take up transactions direct with city dealers. Nearly all the farmers in Rock Creek township have signed the agreement. Negotiations for rates on grain and stock for one year have been taken up with the Lake Erie & Western, Erie and Clover Leaf roads, and the line making the lowest bid will get the business. The highest net prices on track in Wells county will be asked of eastern elevator and stock men, varying with the quotations in eastern markets, and farmers in the association will ship to contracting dealers direct.

THE YOUNGERS.

Stillwater, Minn., July 24.—Coleman and James Younger, after their 25 years in the state prison, will begin work as salesmen for a St. Paul dealer in gravestones and monuments. Warden Wolfer yesterday signed the contract for their new work and they have left for St. Paul to begin their new duties to-day.

FREE TRADE

Is Proclaimed Between Porto Rico and the United States.

Washington, July 25.—The President to-day issued his proclamation establishing free trade between Porto Rico and the United States and declaring the organization of a civil government for the island. The proclamation is purely formal, and only in the body of the resolutions adopted by the Porto Rican legislature does it appear that the island is set free commercially to-day in commemoration of the anniversary of the planting of the American flag on the island. The proclamation is headed, "Cessation of tariff—Porto Rico."

It recites that the act of April 12, 1900 (otherwise known as the Foraker act), provided that whenever the Porto Rican legislature has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the needs of the government and by resolution so notified the President, the latter shall issue a proclamation and all duties on goods passing between the United States and Porto Rico shall cease. As the legislature has complied with that requirement of the act in terms set out in the resolutions which are quoted in full in the body of the proclamation, that document says:

"Therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, in pursuance of the provisions of law above quoted and upon the foregoing due notification, do hereby issue this my proclamation, and do declare and make known that a civil government for Porto Rico has been organized in accordance with the provisions of the said act of Congress;

"And I do further declare and make known that the legislative assembly of Porto Rico has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Porto Rico.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

(Seal).

"Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

By the President:

David J. Hill, acting secretary of State.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Washington, July 24.—The annual report of the Mississippi river commission has been received by the chief of engineers. This commission has charge of the work of improvement from Cairo to the Passes. The sundry civil act of 1900 appropriated $2,250,000 for the work which, with the exception of $25,000, has been allotted for the levees, dredging, revetments, repairs, surveys, and materials, all of these being included in the plan of improvement. The report says that the failure of the last congress to pass the river and harbor bill makes it incumbent to repeat the recommendation of the last report for continuing appropriations. It also states that having no appropriation for the coming year necessitates a recast and careful husbanding of the balances from the several allotments, and their application to objects which might suffer if neglected. The commission can operate the dredges if a critical period should develop. The report says:

"The balances for levees, their enlargement and extension are in most cases entirely exhausted, while the aggregate of such as remain is wholly insufficient to meet an emergency such as developed in 1897."

The commission reporting upon the levees says that "Although steady progress has been made during the year by the co-operation of the government and local authorities, there are parts of the line in each district which are yet dangerously deficient in grade and section;" also, "there are several district levees of great importance in danger of caving in the very near future from their proximity to the river bank."

Those regarded as most dangerous are: Birth's Landing, White river district; Stop Landing, Lower Yazoo district; Lake Providence, Upper Teusas district; Hard Times, Bonclurant and Kempe, Lower Teusas district.

The commission recommend that an appropriation of $3,000,000 annually be made for six years and that $695,000 be appropriated for special work at different points.

IMPORTED CATTLE.

Washington, July 26.—The secretary of agriculture was informed by the state department that a construction had been placed by the authorities of the Argentine Republic upon the recent decree of that country excluding for six months live stock proceeding from foreign countries where the foot and mouth disease existed, but making an exception in favor of animals coming from countries whose official representatives certify that this disease does not exist, and that precautionary measures have been taken to avoid infection. It is now held by the agricultural department officials that the United States should adopt the same prohibitive measures respecting Great Britain and other European countries as has the Argentine Republic.

The United States has a system of inspection and quarantine for imported animals. None is at present admitted from the contingent of Europe owing to the foot and mouth diseases. Animals from Great Britain have been prohibited, however, because recently there have been new outbreaks of the disease mentioned in Great Britain, and these have been of small extent and soon controlled. All animals from Great Britain are held in quarantine at the special animal quarantine stations at the ports of entry.

A shipment of pure bred cattle recently was sent to Argentine from the United States for the purpose of opening up a trade, but they are reported to have been excluded notwithstanding the certification of the United States minister that foot and mouth disease does not exist in the United States. The authorities at the agricultural department say this disease has not existed in North America for the past sixteen years, and never has been allowed to spread to any extent here. Previous to 1885 it came with imported stock to our quarantines a few times, but was always detected and eradicated.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Washington, July 26.—The annual preliminary report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, shows that receipts from all sources of internal revenue, for the year, aggregated $306,871,669. This included $680,487 tax on money orders turned over by the postmaster general to the collector for the district of Maryland and for which no expense for collection was incurred, making an increase of $11,555,561 over the receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

The expenses of the bureau for the fiscal year will approximate $4,737,192.

REAR ADMIRAL IRWIN DEAD.

Washington, July 29.—Rear Admiral John Irwin, retired, died at his residence here late last night, after an illness of several months, due to a complication of diseases. He was 69 years of age. He entered the naval academy in 1837, and had a good war record. He leaves a wife and daughter and one son, John Irwin, paymaster on the Essex, now stationed at Newport.

SPANISH OFFICERS

Will Be Called to Testify in Behalf of Schley.

New York, July 27.—Rear Admiral Schley, taking advantage of his prerogative which gives the defendant in a naval or military court of inquiry the right to summon his own witnesses at government expense, will send to Spain for several officers of the Infanta Maria Teresa to testfy before the court in Washington September 12. The purpose is to show that the Brooklyn was absolutely compelled to make that famous loop to save herself from being rammed by the Teresa, which was the flagship of the Spanish fleet, and that the American armored cruiser was unable to turn and straighten out in her pursuit of the fleeing Spaniards in less distance and time than were actually employed on the famous occasion.

Admiral Cervera, commander-in-chief of the destroyed fleet, whose flag drew from the main truck of the Infanta Maria Teresa, will, it was stated by a close friend of Admiral Schley, be asked to come to Washington from Madrid, that he may tell what he knows of that renowned Sunday fight off Santiago. Including line and staff officers, fully twenty-five others of the flagship will be asked through Spain to come to this side and tell what they know of the actions of the Brooklyn that morning more than three years ago.

All the above information comes from a life-long friend of Rear Admiral Schley, and is indorsed in part by a well-known naval officer who also participated in the battle off Santiago. The expenses of bringing these witnesses to America will be very great, and Rear Admiral Schley, recognizing that fact, is said to have immediately frowned upon the idea when suggested by a legal acquaintance; but later on he decided that in his endeavor to let the public have the ins and outs of the whole affair it will be necessary to ask the enemy to contribute to the general knowledge. His side of the story has never been fully told. it ought to furnish some interesting data for history, should the opposing faction come here and testify.

Friends of Rear Admiral Schley say that Admiral Cervera and the navigating officers of the Infanta Maria Teresa can, in a measure, do more to establish his cleaims t othe wisdom of the Brooklyn taking the loop than any of the officers of the other American ships.

To bring witnesses from Spain the application will have to be made through the State department, but it is known on the inside that Spain as a power will do all she can to furnish these witnesses. because her diplomats recognize, so the statement is made, that Schley really destroyed the Spanish fleet, and is entitled to the full credit for the same.

A well-known admiralty and naval lawyer said to-day that, while the deposition of many of the Spanish witnesses would be taken abroad, great pressure would be brought to bear to get Admiral Cervera here as a star witness.

MUST NOT TALK.

Washington, July 20.—Secretary Long this morning issued the following general order:

"All persons in the naval service are strictly enjoined to refrain from any public statement concerning the subject matter of the court of inquiry requested by rear Admiral W. S. Schley.

(Signed.) "JOHN D. LONG,"

"Secretary."

CHINESE INDEMNITY.

Washington, July 29.—Dispatches received by cable from Mr. Rockhill, the United States special commissioner at Pekin, set out some of the details of the financial arrangements respecting the indemnity not heretofore disclosed. He reports that the interest on the indemnity began to run on the first of July of this year, and the payments will become due semi-annually, the first to be met January 1st next. China will be allowed three years before making the first payment on account of the principal of the indemnity. The money, both on account of principal and interest, will be received by a financial committee located at Shanghai, and selected by the governments interested in the payments. The committee is to distribute the funds turned in by the Chinese government among the various power in proportion to the interest payments due them.

The diplomatic court at Pekin favors the immediate application of the new tariff, the effect of which will be to abolish the free list except as to cereals. Mr. Rockhill has been instructed by the state department to urge the exemption from the new rates of cargoes now afloat. He is also to try to secure a postponement of the application of the tariff until importers have had an opportunity to complete contracts.

MILITARY CLAIMS.

Washington, July 25.—F. E. Rittman, auditor for the war department, has made his annual report to Secretary Gage. Speaking of the work of the military claims division, Mr. Rittman says that 7,630 civil war claims, 7,891 Spanish war claims and 7,103 regular army claims were received during the past year, bringing the total of pending claims growing out of the civil war up to 26,616; Spanish war, 16,976 and regular army claims up to 9,513.

Of these were allowed: Civil war claims, 8,218; Spanish war claims, 9,525; regular army claims, 6,426; leaving pending on June 30, 1901, civil war claims, 5,177; Spanish war claims, 1,893, and regular war, 1,323.

A total of $5,894,266 has been claimed by states on account of the war with Spain. Of this sum, $3,386,047 was allowed and paid, leaving a claimed balance of $2,508,218. Since his last report 44,447 deposits by enlisted men of the army, under the act of May 15, 1872, were made, amounting to $1,823,471, and 33,477 deposits have been withdrawn, amounting to $1,408,215, upon which the depositors received interest amounting to $69,257.

HE ARRESTED GRANT.

Washington, July 27.—The only policeman who ever arrested a President of the United States was yesterday recommended for dismissal. The policeman is a negro, W. H. West. The act which made him famous all over the country was his arrest of President Grant in his second term. The President, accompanied by Senator Foster, of Connecticut, and Mrs. Foster, was driving on the Brightwood road behind a pair of the President's fast Mexican ponies. They had just been purchased and the President was testing their calibre. The speed of the equipage was far in excess of the limit allowed by law and on that ground West made the arrest. The party accepted the situation as ordinary citizens and the arrest was recorded in the usual manner to the credit of West.

It was not a case of mistaken identity. West knew the President by sight. But, it was said, he made the arrest to gain notoriety. Whether or not that was the motive he got it. He has been on the force more than thirty years.

Important to Smokers.

Washington, July 27.—The secretary of the treasury has decided that in lieu of the fifty cigars which incoming passengers from a foreign country may bring into this country without the payment of duty they may bring in 300 cigarettes.

End in Sight.

Washington, July 27.—Mr. Rockhill has reported to the state department that the negotiations in Pekin will close within two weeks with a signatory protocal by all of the powers.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

KIMBERLY CAN'T ACT

As a Member of the Schley Court of Inquiry.

Washington, July 30.—A letter has been received at the navy department from Admiral Kimberly asking to be excused from the Schley court of inquiry on account of the state of his health. The admiral is understood to be suffering from heart trouble. The application was placed in the hands of Secretary Long, who will dispose of the matter from his home in Higham, Mass. Admiral Schley has made answer to the precept. The letter was mailed by his counsel last night but navy department officials say it has not yet been received at the department.

Long on a Vacation.

Washington, July 30.—Secretary Long left to-day for his annual vacation, which will be spent in New England. Until the return of Assistant Hackett, Admiral Crowninshield, chief of the bureau of navigation, will be acting secretary of the navy.

Admiral Schley has already begun the preparation of his case. At his request Mr. James Parker, his assistant counsel, to-day made application to the department for permission to examine the logs and official records in connection with the movements of the ships on the south side of Cuba and this permission was granted. Mr. Parker was given access to these documents and was examining them to-day. Both Admiral Dewey, the president of the court, and Admiral Benham were at the department to-day. The latter has formally acknowledged the receint of the order of Secretary Long detailing him on the court. There is no question of acceptance of such a detail where an officer is physically able to serve and Admiral Benham expects to be present when the court convenes September 12th.

MILITARY POSTS.

Washington, July 25.—Secretary Root has directed the preparation of an order creating a board of army officers to investigate the whole subject of changes in the military posts throughout the country. This board will consider proposed changes in headquarters, the establishment or abandonment of military posts and also the proposed establishment of four posts for military maneuvers. It is probable that instead of four camps of this character, only two will be established, namely, Fort Riley in the west and another somewhere in the east. The board, however, will only make recommendations, as congressional action will be necessary to complete the establishment of such camps.

TO REFUND DUTIES.

Washington, July 25.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding has taken immediate steps to refund the duties collected on goods imported from Porto Rico between the date of the ratification of the Spanish treaty and the approval of the Foraker act. The auditor for the treasury department now has the accounts under consideration, and it is expected that the warrants covering the amounts thus far proven will be issued within a day or two. These aggregate about $438,000.

Collector at Manila.

Washington, July 24.—W. Morgan Shuster has been appointed collector of customs for the Philippines, and will leave here for his post of duty to-day. For two years he was deputy collector of Cuba, and his work has so impressed Secretary Root that he was selected for this more important duty. He is 25 years old, and a resident of this city.

PERILOUS TRIP.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 24.—Of the many applications received by Captain William A. Andrews, of this city, as a result of his advertising for a woman to accompany him on his next voyage across the Atlantic ocean in his new

MISS SELINA HANSON.

fourteen-foot boat, the one accepted is from an Atlantic City girl. When asked about his selection of a companion, the captain said:

"I intend to take with me a young nurse of this city. We have shaken hands over the bargain, and she is fully determined to go with me."

The young woman is Miss Selina Hanson, a pretty brunette, 21 years old, of Atlantic City. Capt. Andrews was asked when he intended to start. He replied he would not sail until after the equinoctial storms in September, and that the starting point would be from the end of Young's pier here. He said his boat would be different from any of the previous six craft in which he made former voyages.

TRAPPED A TRAIN.

Murphysboro, Ill., July 29.—Several hundred residents of St. Louis, who went to Cape Girardeau on an excusion over the Illinois Central, are prisoners in the country south of Murphysboro. Soon after the train of four coaches passed over the bridge that spans Big Muddy river near Sand Ridge, eight miles south of this city, the bridge was burned.

BACK FROM MANILA.

San Francisco, Cal., July 29.—The transport Meade arrived from Manila yesterday. The Meade brings the Eighth battery of field artillery, forty insane, and twenty-five consumptives. Colonel C. R. Greenleaf, who is chief surgeon of the department of California, and Mrs. Greenleaf are passengers on the Meade.

ACCIDENTAL SHOT.

Newport, R. I., July 25.—The screeching of a shell that proved to have come from the United States warship Kearsarge and its explosion into fragments that broke a small piece of stone out of the new city hall building on Broadway and cut a limb from a tree near by, caused great consternation among Newport citizens shortly after 5 o'clock last night.

STEEL STRIKE

Is in a Fair Way for Settlement at Pittsburg.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 30.—The following terms of settlement of the strike came from an authoritative source and can be relied upon in all human probability as the outcome of the meeting of the conferees.

The Amalgamated Association is to drop contention for the signing of a scale for all mills.

All mills are to be "open mills" in the fullest sense of the term.

The company is to have the right to place a non-union man in any plant and keep him there.

In addition to the plants covered by the expired scale it is to be signed for the following:

W. DeWees Wood, of McKeesport; Painter, Lindsay & McCutcheon and Clark mills, of Pittsburg, and Monessen plants of the American Steel Hoop Company.

The question of making the Wellsville sheet plant and the Monessen tin plate plant directly covered by the scale is to be settled by the conferees.

The Amalgamated Association is to have the privilege of organizing the men in any of the plants.

Pittsburg, July 30.—That the great steel strike would be declared off before the close of the day was the general impression here this morning and the feeling of exultation manifested among the manufacturers as well as the strikers was the best indication that both sides were glad that an amicable agreement of the differences was in sight.

The hour fixed for the meeting of the general executive board of the Amalgamated association was 10 o'clock but an hour earlier than that President Shaffer was conferring with the western members of the board, and at 9:40 o'clock the entire committee was called together. Those present were:

President Shaffer, Secretary John Williams, Assistant Secretary M. F. Tighe, David Rees, vice president district No. 1; Walter Larkins, vice president district No. 2, of Wheeling; Charles H. Davis, vice president of district No. 3, of Newport, Ky.; W. C. Davis, vice president district No. 4, of South Chicago; Clem Jarvis, vice president district No. 5, of Anderson, Ind.; John F. Ward, vice president district No. 6, of Youngstown; F. J. Williams, vice president district No. 7, of Birmingham, Ala.; John Chappell, vice president district No. 8, of Newcastle; John W. Quinn, vice president of district No. 9, of Granite City, Ill. Elias Jenkins, of Youngstown; Jas. H. Morgan, of Cambridge, O., and John Pierce, of Pittsburg, national trustees.

Immediately after the committee had filed into the room the doors were locked and a sentinel placed outside. Previous to the meeting all efforts to get an expression from the officials as to its probable outcome were nasuccessful. Secretary Williams stated that they had all been pledged to secrecy and to say nothing whatever that would be a breach of faith. When the committee assembled, President Shaffer placed before it the terms upon which the United States Steel corporation will settle the strike, and the concessions the Amalgamated officials agreed to make when in conference with J. Pierpont Morgan last Saturday. A long discussion then ensued. If the deal is approved there will be a conference with the combine officials later. Little doubt is entertained, however, that the action of President Shaffer and Secretary Williams will be ratified. The representatives of the steel interests are in easy communication by telephone and a conference will at once follow.

The combine conferees will probably be the same as at the previous conference and will include Veryl Preston, late president of the American Steel Hoop company, Vice Presidents Warner Arms and W. M. Leeds, of the American Tin Plate company; John Warner, general superintendent of the American Sheet steel company. The important question to be decided is as to what constitutes a union mill. The Amalgamated people claim a mill is union as soon as they have secured a foothold in it. On the other hand, the steel people argue that a mill is not a union until at least a majority of the skilled workmen have joined the Amalgamated organization. Upon the settlement of this question, it is thought will hinge the settlement of the strike. The combine conferees are located at the Hotel Schenley where they were met this morning by W. E. Croy, president of the Carnegie Steel company, but like all the others interested in the strike, they also refused to say anything as to what will be done to-day.

Secretary Williams was frequently called to the telephone, and he has had several long talks, presumably with New York. From the building across the street, Shaffer was seen to open the meeting with a speech lasting twenty minutes. Then Secretary Williams read a long type-written document which is supposed to be the proposal of the steel corporation officials. After this there was a discussion participated in by all of the vice-presidents and trustees. Shaffer frequently had the floor, but not a word can be had. At 12 o'clock Garland left the conference, but nothing could be learned from him. He hurriedly went up street.

Secretary Joseph Bishop, of the Ohio board of arbitration, and M. M. Garland, joined the conference shortly after 11 o'clock. Bishop came out into the hall, but would not say anything, waving the newspaper men off. President Shaffer is still talking.

Bishop and Garland are ex-presidents of the Amalgamated Association, and both have been interesting themselves in the peace measures.

The conference adjourned at 12:30 for lunch, to meet again at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. Just before the adjournment there was loud laughter. When the members came out they were apparently in good humor, but every one was silent when approached on the question of the proposed settlement.

A member of the executive board stated that if the terms of the combine were accepted, President Shaffer would be given discretionary powers to settle the strike at the final conference between the representatives of the combine and the Amalgamated Association.

President Shaffer said he could not say anything at this time further than that he thought the entire afternoon would be taken up in discussing the propositions, and it would proably be late before a decision was reached.

Action Will Be Decisive.

New York, July 30.—It was learned here to-day, upon high authority, that the action of the executive board of the Amalgamated association at Pittsburg, to-day, when it passes upon the peace proposals agreed upon at the conference here on Saturday, will be decisive. There exists no arrangement for further negotiations and peace or a continuance of the strike hinges upon the vote. The statement that Warner Arms and a group of officials of the companies forming the United States Steel corporation, were to go to Pittsburg for a further discussion with the labor leaders, was erroneous. The agreement of Saturday was complete and its force depends upon its ratification by the Amalgamated association and the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel corporation. The latter action is, however, a mere formality. If the Amalgamated executive board approves the basis of settlement, the strike will be over; if it disapproves it will continue in effect and in the same state that existed before Messrs. Shaffer and Williams met Messrs. Morgan and Schwab.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

DISASTROUS EFFECT

Of the Drouth on Corn. Government Crop Bulletin.

Washington, July 30.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

Intense heat prevailed during the greater part of the week throughout the central valleys, but the temperatures during the last three days were more moderate. Good rains have fallen over a large part of the drought area in the Mississippi and upper Missouri valleys, but drought conditions have become more serious in the Ohio valley and Tennessee, where the week has been rainless, except in a few localities. In the Atlantic coast districts the weather conditions have been generally favorable except over portions of the Carolinas and Virginia, where rain now is needed. The conditions were also favorable on the Pacific coast.

Recent rains have improved late corn in portions of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, but the early crop was practically ruined before the rains came. In Iowa the crop has sustained less injury than in the beforementioned states, and the rainfall has been copious and well distributed. In the great corn states east of the Mississippi river, except over Northern Illinois, drought and excessive heat have continued with disastrous effect upon corn, which is now in a critical condition. In Michigan and generally throughout the middle Atlantic states and New England, the corn crop is in fine condition.

Winter wheat harvest is general on the North Pacific coast, with good yields.

Harvesting of spring wheat is well advanced over the southern portion of the spring wheat region, and has begun in the southern Red river valley. Premature ripening has reduced the yield and quality of the crop over the southern portion of the spring wheat region, although the ehreshing returns show better yields in Iowa than were anticipated. In North Dakota and Northern Minnesota the crop has sustained but little injury from heat. Oats harvest continues in the more northerly sections, having been delayed by rains in Michigan. Reports of premature ripening continue from the upper Missourfi valley. A light crop indicated in the middle Atlantic states.

HERR KUBELIK.

London, July 25.—Daniel Frohman had considerable difficulty closing his negotiations with the violinist, Herr Kubelik, whom he has engaged for an American tour, commencing in New York in December. Mr. Frohman has guaranteed that Herr Kubelik's share of the proceeds from the tour shall not be less than $100,000.

Herr Kubelik is liable to conscription in Austria. Through the intercession of King Edward, however, the Austrian authorities released Herr Kubelik from military service.

HERR KUBELIK.

Herr Kubelik has created a furore in London with his violin playing. Young as he is—only twenty-one—he has established himself firmly in this, his second, season in the favor of the concert room devotees, and has, at a bound, gained a reputation vying with that of a Sarasate or a Norman-Neruda. Whether he will also attain to the popularity of an Ole Bull remains to be seen. At present he is one of the lions of the hour in society's salons. His first instruction on the violin came from his father, a market gardener of Michle, near Prague, in Bohemia, where the "maestro" was born in 1880. Stringed instruments with the Bohemians are a national institution for the dance or folk song. Young Kubelik had soon far surpassed his early teachers, and at the age of twelve had gained admittance through his skill with the violin to the Prague Conservatory of Music. At fifteen he made his first appearance as a concert violinist, but did not go outside Austria-Hungary until the spring of last year, when he made a favorable impression at a philharmonic concert in Berlin. This was nothing, however, to the acknowledgment he received of his astonishing powers when he played—practically an unknown performer—at a Richter concert at St. James' Hall, in London, rather more than a twelvemonth ago. From that hour he had conquered fortune, and both last season and this has been fully occupied in engagements at concerts and fashionable "at homes."

IRON AND STEEL.

Philadelphia, July 26.—The American Iron and Steel Association has received from the manufacturers complete statistics of the production of all kinds of pig iron in the United States in the first half of 1901, also complete statistics of the stocks of pig iron which were on hand and for sale on June 30, 1901.

The total production of pig iron in the first half of 1901 was 7,674,613 gross tons, a, ainst 7,642,569 tons in the first half of 1900, and 6,146,673 tons in the second half. Indications now point to a decreased production in the second half of 1901 as compared with the first half.

The production of Besemer pig iron in the first half of 1901 was 4,582,187 gross tons, against 4,461,391 tons in the first half of 1900, and 3,482,061 tons in the second half.

The production of basic pig iron in the first half of 1901 was 645,105 gross tons, against 581,868 tons in the first half of 1900 and 400,508 tons in the second half.

The production of charcoal pig iron in the first half of 1901 was 194,231 gross tons, against 167,146 tons in the first half of 1900 and 172,725 tons in the second half.

The production of spiegeleisen and ferro maganese in the first half of 1901 was 135,920 gross tons, all made in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Illinois and Colorado, against 148,102 tons in the first half of 1900 and 107,875 tons in the second half.

The stocks of pig iron which were unsold in the hands of manufacturers or their agents on June 30, 1901, amounted to 374,129, against 442,370 tons on December 31, 1900, and 338,053 tons on June 30, 1900.

The whole number of furnaces in blast on June 30, 1901, was 250, against 262 on December 31, 1900, and 283 on June 30, 1900.

Plunged to Death.

Zermatt, Switzerland, July 25.—An Englishman and two ladies, together with their guide, plunged over a precipice while ascending the Matterhorn.

THE BENDERS.

Topeka, Kas., July 24.—The four members of the notorious Bender family guilty of a score of murders, are said to have been located in Colorado and Gov. Stanley yesterday issued requisition papers for their apprehension.

The accused consist of father, mother, daughter and son. The former two would now be more than 70 years old, while their children would be past the 50 mark. They are now said to be near Fort Collins, Colo. Information to this effect was given to Governor Stanley by Frank Ayres, of that place, who asserts that Kate Bender, the daughter, was once his wife. Four men who went to Colorado to identify her, support the statement of Ayres.

The Benders lived on a small farm near Galena and for years, as it developed after their flight twenty-seven years ago, had lured travelers to their place, murdered them for their money and buried their bodies in the yard around their home or under the house. The house was arranged with trap doors. All four members of the family were accused of aiding in the murders.

An investigation into the disappearance of Dr. York, brother of a Kansas state senator, who had stopped at the Benders, and whose bones were found beneath the house, led to the flight. Heavy rewards for their arrest were offered by the state, but they were never captured, although many false clews were run down.

WHEAT CROP A RECORD BREAKER

Nature's Law of Compensation Takes From Larger Grain and Adds to Lesser.

Chicago, July 30.—The Record-Herald this morning prints an extended summary of wheat and corn crop conditions. In this the condition of the corn crop, which is now the great subject of speculation, is given as follows:

Per cent full crop.	Indicated full crop. 1901, bu.	Pct. crop. 1900.	Crop of Oct., 1900 (official), bu.
Texas 45	53,000,000	72	81,962,910
Arkansas. 35	23,000,000	74	45,225,974
Missouri.. 85	54,000,000	84	180,710,404
Kansas .. 25	81,000,000	52	165,870,630
Nebraska. 50	147,000,000	73	210,430,064
S. Dakota. 70	25,000,000	90	32,418,879
Iowa 65	150,000,000	100	205,859,948
Illinois .. 85	185,000,000	91	264,176,226
Indiana .. 75	118,000,000	98	153,200,800
Tennessee 75	60,000,000	67	56,567,880
Kentucky. 74	62,000,000	82	69,267,224
Texas 45	53,000,000	72	81,962,910
Illinois .. 75	118,800,000	98	153,200,800
Total	1,005,000,000	..	1,564,120,852

The winter and spring wheat crops of 1901, with comparisons are summarized as follows:

Winter wheat crop, 1900, 330,000,000 bus.

Winter wheat crop, 1901, 425,000,000 bus.

Highest previous winter wheat crop in the history of the United States, 380,000,000 bu., in 1898.

Spring wheat harvest for 1901, estimated, 300,000,000 bushels.

Total wheat crop for 1901 (over) 725,000,000 bushels.

Highest previous total crop, 1898, 675,000,000 bushels.

Continuing the Herald says:

The law of compensation has come to the rescue of the western farmer. Although it is reasonably certain that the corn belt will produce a crop only reaching two-thirds of that of last year, the very conditions responsible for this shortage have given agriculturists in the same region the most wonderful winter wheat harvest in the history of the country.

It seems to be a special dispensation of providence that the sections that have been hit hardest by the great drought just broken are the ones that show the most remarkable increase in the crop of wheat.

The tables that appear, showing the individual corn crops, have been compiled with great care, and are the result of calculations based on over 1,500 reports received during the past few days from trained observers in every portion of the corn belt.

A careful examination of these figures will show that the shortage is fairly uniform in nearly all the big corn states, the single exception being in Tennessee, where the crop will be a little larger than it was last year. The reports that have been given most credence in this table have been those of trained men, without any personal interest in the harvest, and not of farmers, whose judgments are likely to be biased.

Missouri has suffered far more than any other state, and will undoubtedly show a shortage of 125,000,000 bushels in comparison with last year's crop. Iowa, Kansas and Illinois have also been badly hit by the weather conditions.

If this weather condition, however, has brought loss and a shortage of the corn crop, it has also been the principal means of piling up the most amazing winter wheat yield ever known.

The drouth struck Kansas just as this winter wheat crop was being harvested, and though it was disastrous to the corn, it brought with it ideal conditions for harvesting. In most of the states where winter wheat was planted the whole crop has been saved in perfect condition, again illustrating the theory that a season favorable for winter wheat is almost always unfavorable for corn.

In no single week since corn was planted this year has there been a normal amount of moisture in the ground, and when the worst of the drouth came the plants were left with no reserve supply to draw upon. But Kansas, that shows a falling off of 27 per cent. from last year's crop of corn, has 100,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, or far the greatest showing in its history, and thrashing reports prove that the quality is better than ever before.

Oklahoma will have at least 25,000,000 bushels of winter wheat. Missouri, which stands at the head of all the states as far as corn shortage is concerned, and which has never been counted as much of a wheat state, will this year have 22,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, while Nebraska, which until three years ago never grew winter wheat at all, and has never been reckoned a wheat state at any time, shows the amazing return of 40,000,000 bushels of magnificent wheat.

The harvest for spring wheat has already begun in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota, and is being carried on as far north as the Red River Valley. The high temperatures and drouth have materially shortened the crop in these states, but they are the only three that have been at all damaged in this respect. In Minnesota and North Dakota, where the great bulk of spring wheat is grown, the crop is almost ready to harvest, with every prospect of equaling the best records yet made.

Unless some disaster occurs in these states within a very few weeks the spring wheat cron of the country will certainly be over 300,000 bushels, while the winter wheat crop, at a very low estimate, will reach 425,000,000 bushels—a total altogether of over 725,000,000 bushels.

It is necessary only to remember that the highest previous wheat crop for any one year in the history of the United States was 675,000,000, the record for 1898, to realize the enormous gain in the production of this cereal within the last twelve months.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, July 27.—Bradstreets says: Hot and dry weather in the great surplus grain producing regions west of the Mississippi river has furnished the leading topic of trade and speculative discussion this week. Cereal prices quickly responded to the flood of bad reports and stocks were correspondingly weaker, but good rains in the spring wheat and northern corn belt later on caused reverse movements and the growth of a better feeling. Produce, particularly butter, vegetables and eggs, notes the effect of unfavorable crop and weather conditions, and is high and of poor quality, while canned goods are in active consumption and tend upward. Sugar is irregular in price for refined, while raws are firmer.

Other trade developments are rather more hopeful in tone. Heat and needed rains have materially improved the cotton crop outlook, and the tone of advices from the south is better than for some weeks past, though the corn crop in the central southern states is reported suffering from earlier heat and drought. While heat has operated as a disturbing feature in some sections, it is likewise noted that dry goods jobbers are in receipt of considerable re-orders for summer wear goods from other sections of the country. The steel strike is apparently regarded as of less importance than it was a week ago, and the petering out of the coal mine firemen's and the machinists' strikes have resulted in resumption of work in many lines. Building is active, and while pine lumber tends upward, boots and shoes are moving into consumption in large quantities, textiles are quite steady in tone and the strength of foreign demand for our wheat makes it probable that exports, of this cereal will go far to replace smaller shipments of other grains.

Activity in textiles this week centers in the woolen goods trade. Spring weights opened this week by the largest producing interests are at a decline of five to 12 1-2 cents per yard from prices of a year ago, and the lower range of values has attracted considerable business, as the feeling is that, despite the lower cost of wool now as compared with a year ago, the outlook is a favorable one. Wool is in steady demand to cover orders received by manufacturers for winter and spring weights, fine territory wools holding the lead in business. Fleece wools are quiet but a fair business is doing in South American quarter bloods.

Shoe and leather trade conditions continue quite satisfactory, while leather has shown an improvement in demand. It looks as if the large shipments of cattle to slaughter in the west would help tanners to hold down the price of hides.

Summer dullness and the strike dominate the iron trade, but the demand for finished products, such as tin plates, iron and steel bars, hoops and sheets, is reducing jobbers' stocks rapidly and causing high premiums.

Business failures in the United States for the week were 199, as against 208 last week, 183 this week a year ago; 170 in 1899, 189 in 1898, and 259 in 1897.

Canadian failures for the week number 32, as against 28 last week, 13 in this week a year ago, 16 in 1899, 34 in 1898, and 32 in 1897.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, July 30.—Close.—The foreigners are after American wheat and seem to want it badly. For some time the export demand has been good, but the break of yesterday brought such a rush of orders from abroad that the market was given a substantial rally to-day. The market of yesterday also had the appearance of being oversold, and when the shorts tried to cover they found that offerings were not what were expected.

Weather conditions are good and the spring wheat harvest is progressing favorably. Cables are firm, Liverpool closing only ¼d lower.

Receipts of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth to-day were 108 cars, compared with 215 last week and 404 a year ago.

Bradstreet's detail on the world's available supply of wheat shows:

East of Rockies, increase	2,418,000
Europe and afloat, increase	1,500,000
Total increase	3,918,000
Corn increase	328,000
Oats decrease	1,253,000

Although the drouth has been broken reports come in that the damage to corn has been great and this, together with the firmness in wheat put up the price of the coarse grains again to-day.

There was a little selling for the long account, but a moderate demand was sufficient to hold the market during the fore part of the session. Weather conditions were reported favorable and many private messages were almost as hopeful for saving much of the corn crop as they were despondent before the drouth was broken.

Oats were also stronger.

Primary receipts were:

	To-day.	Last year.
Wheat	1,23,000	806,000
Corn	399,000	591,000
Shipments:		
Wheat	807,000	607,000
Corn	357,000	591,000

Total clearances to-day were: 530,000 bu. wheat and flour; 34,000 of corn, and 4,000 of oats.

It is estimated that receipts at Chicago to-morrow will be 265 cars of wheat, 180 of corn, and 200 of oats.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash and July, 53c; Sept., 54½c.

Oats—Cash, 33½c; July and Sept., 33¼c.

Rye—52½c.

Clover seed—Cash, prime, $6.30; Oct., $6.15.

Timothy seed—$2.40.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day	July 29
Cash	69½	69¾	68¾	69¾		
July	68¾			69¼	68¾	
Sept.	69	69¾	68¾	69¼	68¾	
Dec.	71¼	72¼	71	72¼	71¼	
Aug.	69	69¼	69	69¼	..	

CHICAGO.

Wheat—						
July	66¾	67¾	66¼	67¾	66¾	
Sept.	68	68¾	67¾	68¾	67¾	
Oct.	68¾	69¼	68¼	69¼	68¼	
Corn—						
July	51¾	57¾	66¾	53¾	51¾	
Sept.	53	54¾	52¾	54½	52¾	
Oats—						
July	32¾	34¼	32¾	34¼	32¾	
Sept.	33	34¼	33¼	33¾	33	

NEW YORK.

| Wheat— | | | | | |